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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the PRESENT STATE of SOCIETY and MANNERS in DUBLIN.

YOU ask for a sketch of the state of manners and society in the capital of Ireland. The capitals of all nations, like the heads of all individuals, bear a general and striking resemblance. The manners of London, Dublin, Constantinople, Pekin, and Paris, in their great features, have the same similarity as the heads of the men who inhabit those cities ; and it is only a good political physiognomist who can mark the nicer discriminations and peculiarities which distinguish one metropolis from another. Bodies of men commingled in large cities feel the same wants, are animated with the same passions ; and the streets, the squares, the lanes, and alleys of one great town are not more like those of another, than the qualities characteristic of, and common, to each metropolis. The real interestedness, and constant mimicry of independence ; the eternal business of every bosom, not to live in and by itself, but out of itself, and as others are supposed to live ; the anxious forecast and speculation that annihilates the present moment, and turns society into an universal and ghastly hunt after an ever-flying future ; the constant retail or wholesale traffic of morals for money ; the alternate bending from the uprightness of human nature, from the backward bend of arrogance, to the forward bend of servility ; the jealous competition, the tormenting comparison ; the extreme and mortal labour of the lowest class to live, the restlessness of the middle classes to live luxuriously, the corrosive *ennui* that preys inwardly and eats at the very core of apparently fair and florid luxury ; accumulation unused and unenjoyed, desperate poverty prowling for prey, unpitied distress retiring to die, profuse improvident and intermitting charity ; genius, taste, and the fine arts flourishing in bud, blossom, and fruit, on the dung and compost of the capital ; the senses all irritated and tantalized, the eyes dazzled by a constant succession of incongruous images, the ears wounded by a hubbub of discordant sounds ; the odour of impurities and perfumes, the taste overwhelmed and palled with piquant diet ; the picture, the poem,

the dance, the song, the chariot, the cart, the coffin, the smoke, the din, the dust, and the ordure—Such is the common character that distinguishes and contaminates the centres of civilization.

A great city is a great bath of animal magnetism. Human nature, here, suffers and sinks under an excess of stimulus. The senses, the passions, the heads and the hearts of men are worn out by constant, habitual irritation. There is a constant alternation from a swell of artificial enjoyment to the ebb of *ennui* ; for *ennui*, that benightedness of the mind, is the natural and necessary consequence of inordinate stimulus. This is the thick moral atmosphere which envelopes a great city, like the smoke and semi-darkness that are seen at a distance, and on a nearer approach dim its lustre and foil its magnificence. The great art of husbanding happiness is not one of the city arts ; and the tedium that occurs most frequently in places and among persons where it is least to be expected, gradually darkening from a disrelish into a disgust of existence, and which from a satiety of life turns at length into an unnatural craving for self-murder, is a disease most frequently consequent upon the excessive stimulations supplied to the senses, the appetites, and passions by a luxurious city. The wretchedness that hangs over and haunts the morning face of the gamester, the drunkard, the debauchee, must be removed by the appropriate stimulus of the night ; or else (if courage sufficient be left) they will at length long to medicine the evil of existence by the poison or the pistol. Even the inordinate quantity of animal food, by giving rise to various abdominal complaints, particularly of the liver, may assist in generating *ennui*, which is as much a disease of the body as of the mind, and which, I believe, is a complaint common to all large cities, particularly to London.

Whether, therefore, it belongs to the subject or not, I must repeat that the complaint of hypochondriacism, the endemic of large cities, seems to be a consequence of inordinate stimulus either of body or mind, and particularly the effect of excess in diet. The frightful dream, the agitation and oppression of indigestion, though forgotten in the day-time, leave a disagreeable unaccountable impression on the

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brain

brain during the waking hours. It is then called *ennui*, which indeed throws the darkness of the night over the day. This blackens into hypochondriacism, into settled melancholy, into the derangement that believes itself about to starve in the midst of opulence and plenty, and a variety of other mental alienations, which influence the character and the conduct, the speculation and the practice of life, in all its lesser lunacies. The morbid melancholy of that carnivorous kraken of literature and (what is called) good living, Dr. Johnson, a man who had no senses, neither eyes, nor ears, nor taste, nor smell for the simple charms of rural life; who, whatever might be his learning (much less than is generally supposed) was, in his stomach, a mere Sancho; his long disease of life was, I am convinced, in great measure owing to the constantly oppressed powers of digestion. He was always haunted with the ghost of the last night's dream, and he fled for refuge from habitual fits of repletion to the temporary ease induced by the milder and less immoral intoxication of tea. I cannot help taking a view in fancy of this *helluo* of high civilization, this favourable tun-belly type and example of city life, lying on his breadth of back, starting, and half convulsed, under the incubus of his last enormous meal, and then wakening with the groan of fearful, but indistinct, recollections—I cannot help comparing this sleep and this vigilance, to the serene unruffled slumber of the Hindoo, the pure and placid rest, whose dreams are visiting angels, leaving the brain in that state which feels happiness in every existence, and spreads a smooth and uniform consciousness of enjoyment over every hour of every day. The purgatory of Dr. Johnson's appetite tormented him even in his meditations and prayers, which are too often taken up with his sins of repletion. But the intense of the Indian, the worship he pays the Creator, is the unutterable sensation that arises from the various organs and functions of the frame, which, complicated as they are, unite in the simple, sweetest, most hallowed, and best rewarded virtue of the body, the happiness of uniform **HEALTH**. His whole system, as it were, vibrates with health, and harmony, and happiness.

In short, I cannot think, that what I will venture to call the morality of good health can easily be found or acquired in the midst of a city, where the impressions made on the senses are harsh, irregular,

turbulent, tumultuous; and where the ideas, generated and associated with such sensations, may produce occasional spasms of pleasure, but mixed and alternating with the green and yellow melancholy of professional life.

In Dublin extremes meet. Manners the most savage with high civilization: But as the civilization, high as it is, like the countenance, has somewhat of the vulgarity of the brogue; so the savagery has no connection with the courageous, high-spirited, independent savagery of soul, contracted but strong in its attachments, in its enmities implacable and immortal, elevated by a consciousness of its own freedom, superior to the dread of danger and of death, such as enjoyed its careless and uncontrolled liberty in the forests or wilds of America. The savage of the city is a much inferior animal: debased and degraded, borne down by the multiplied troubles and increasing labours of life, incrusted with dirt, nourished only by the stimulus of whiskey, his ears filled with the cries of a miserable and morbid progeny, his eyes down-looking and dejected, he lives in a constant transition from the fatigue of exorbitant labour, to the unnatural stimulus of the worst intoxicating liquors, without laying by the smallest property for sickness or old age, and he dies an outcast and a beggar. The nourishment of the poor in Dublin is in general scanty and unwholesome, and even this voluntarily curtailed for an increase to their quantity of strong liquor. The nourishment of all the upper ranks is excessive; and this inequality of *diet*, of raiment, of habitation, in different ranks, is the cause, as well as the effect, of most of the evils of civilized life. The community, like the individual, is always either in a state of unnatural collapse, or unnatural excitement; of stupid apathy, or insane insurgency; in the depression that favours the rule of superstition, or in the mental intoxication that occasionally calls forth a ferocious enthusiasm.

The poor of Ireland, and particularly of Dublin, are, of the human race, the poorest and most wretched. The man of power and opulence is fond of saying, with a cruelty of moral irony: 'Look thro' all conditions, and you will see a balance of enjoyment and suffering, a compensation, an equality.' But let the miserable inmates of the greater part of this city say, if they think all conditions equal. The truth is, that reproach, ignominy, contempt, poverty, and persecution have sunk

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the lowest order in this country to a condition unusual even in civilized states; and the domination of politico-religious party, interested to support penal government rather than equality of privilege, has for many years made a *chasm* between the different ranks of society in this island, which, in the estimation of some, can only be closed by separation from England, and in that of others, by an indivisible union with that country.

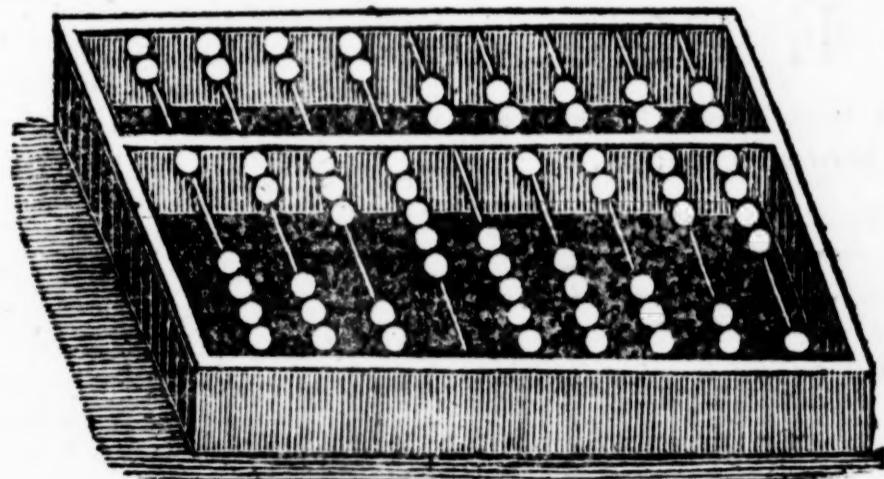
In compensation for the miseries brought upon the European world by the events consequent upon the revolution in France (and what power is responsible for these calamities, it is for impartial history, if there be such a thing, to relate), I think it must, in some degree, be consolatory to remark, that the higher orders, whether from compunction for the past, or from fear of the future, have turned the eye of compassion and stretched out the hand of relief to the poor, with a zeal and assiduity which shew they could part with every thing, except that without which charity becomes a bounty and premium to idleness—a just proportion of political power. A moral revolution is taking place silently and gradually, and humanity is making its progress, like the *green* of vegetation which, in the process of some years, appears upon the volcanic *lava*. When the storm and ravage of this war have ceased, the cultivation of social virtue will go on more rapidly, and the efforts of individu-

als for their happiness will be less obstructed than it has been. Mankind have suffered, and are suffering, a rough probationary state, which may contribute to their own ultimate happiness, and certainly will to the perfectioning of the future generation. It is like the sickening, and disorder, and convulsion, that in the animal existence does not portend dissolution, but precedes regeneration; and, throughout the history of man, as in the history of nature, I find constant proof of this most cordial and consolatory truth, that destruction and death are terms only relative to the imperfection of our senses, and nature is never more fruitful than when we suppose her at the moment of extinction. The plough and the harrow seem to be rough usage to the earth: but in the progress of the vegetable education the warm sun shines, the gentle shower falls, and the living verdure begins to spread over the clod, to insinuate its way, and guide the soft evolving leaf through every stony obstacle. The hope of a harvest of happiness to mankind thus begins its development in my heart. The sickle of Philosophy will reap, before the scythe of Time shall ravage.

D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT of the CHINESE ABACUS, and on the COINCIDENCE of the ROMAN and CHINESE NOTATION.



IT certainly seems that this machine was invented before writing came into use in China, and hence it is not surprising to find it made in imitation of the knotted cords then in use; only, as it

was necessary in this instance, with moveable knots, or sliding beads.

Hence likewise seems to have been derived the use of keeping the Chinese *Tung-tien*



(the only coins which the Chinese have had from time immemorial) strung together upon a sort of packthread by means of a hole which is in the middle, contrary to all the coins of other countries, as may be seen in the above figure. These copper coins, which are the only standard coin in China, are reckoned by tens and multiples of tens like the Chinese Abacus, and, when strung upon a thread, bear a strong resemblance to the beads of the Abacus, and the one seems an imitation of the other.

It is a curious fact, that the ancient Roman Abacus, as exhibited by *Veserius* and *Pignorius*, proves to be very similar to the Chinese, as has been already mentioned a century ago in the Philosophical Transactions by a fellow of that learned society*; who, however, was deceived in believing that the Chinese used to reckon from the left to the right, contrary to what is asserted by *Martinez*, the Jesuit, and *La Loubere*, the ambassador at *Siam*, who both noticed it.

Not only does the instrument used for reckoning both by the Chinese and the Romans bear so strong a resemblance; but, what is more curious still, a great similarity exists between the Chinese and the Roman cyphers. The Romans, contrary to the custom of the Greeks and Phoenicians, from whom they had received their alphabet, expressed their numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, not by the first letters of their alphabet, but by

I II III

The Chinese express them in the same way, but in a horizontal position:

— = =

The Romans expressed their number *ten* thus:

X

The Chinese, changing again its situation, express it thus:

+

The Romans expressed *eleven*, *twelve*, *thirteen*, thus:

XI XII XIII

The Chinese, writing perpendicularly, express them thus:

士 士 士

We need only turn the paper to see the great similarity.

The Romans expressed *twenty* and *thirty* in this way:

XX XXX

The Chinese express it, sometimes by putting the numbers *two* and *three* before the number *ten*, and sometimes, according to the Romans, in this way:

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But what is more singular, and seems scarcely to be a mere accident, is, that the three Roman cyphers:

I V X

or, *one*, *five*, and *ten*, represented, as we see, by an I, a U, and an X, have the same expression in Chinese, as in Latin: *One* in Chinese is *Yee*, or *I*, which agrees with the sound of the Roman I. *Five* is called U, which agrees with the Roman V. *Ten* is *she*, but with a sound approaching to i, like *she*; which was expressed in Greek by *ξ*. Now it is well known that the Romans had no X in their language, but what they borrowed from the Greek alphabet; so that this Chinese word again perfectly agrees with the original sound of the Roman X.

All this may be explained, if we reflect on what has been discovered in our own time, viz. that not only the same properties which Pythagoras, the founder of the *Italic* school, attributed to the even and odd numbers, have been known and attributed to them by the Chinese from the most ancient times; but also that the whole *musical system* of that philosopher is taken from the Chinese*. If we then consider that Pythagoras had been in India, and perhaps as far as China, and that he founded a famous school in Italy, in which *Numa*, the legislator of the Romans, was believed to have been instructed†; we have a ready way to such a communication.

JOSEPH HAGER.

London, Sept. 17.

* See Mémoires des Missions de Pekin, tom. vi. upon the Chinese music.

† See Plutarch's Life of *Numa*.

and

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much obliged to you for the announcing my Translation of Aristotle's Metaphysics in so handsome a manner; and in addition to what you have also said respecting a Dissertation on Nullities, which is to accompany this translation, I request you to insert the following remarks for the further information of your mathematical readers.

Nullities which are such expressions as $a-a$, or, supposing it to represent an indefinite quantity, $ma-ma$, properly form a part of the doctrine of infinite series; but so great is the obscurity in which this subject is at present involved, that while some eminent mathematicians erroneously contend that nullities are, as their name implies, *nothings*, others admit that they are different from nothing, but are not able to ascertain what they are, or even to prove that they have any positive value. Having fortunately discovered the nature of these nullities, I am able to remove with the greatest facility all the difficulties with which this dark species of algorithm is now replete. Among other things, I demonstrate that when the fraction $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1+1}$ is resolved into an infinite series; the quotient, which is an infinite series of nullities, *viz.* $1-1+1-1$, &c. is precisely equal to $\frac{1}{2}$; and that, consequently, the assertions which have been made by mathematicians respecting this series are perfectly erroneous. I likewise demonstrate that when $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{1+2}$ is resolved into the infinite series $1-2+4-8$, &c. this infinite series of negative quantities is precisely equal to $\frac{1}{3}$, and does not require the addition of an infinite supplement to produce this equality.

This discovery likewise enables me to unfold the nature of infinitely small quantities, and to prove that infinite orders of such quantities may be admitted, without departing from that rigid accuracy which is the distinguishing characteristic of mathematical science. I am, &c.

Manor Place, THO. TAYLOR.
Walworth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to lay before your readers a sketch of the laws of versification in the Welsh language, agreeably to

the suggestions of Mr. Evans, which accompanied his specimen of blank verse in his translation of the Homeric simile, inserted in the Magazine for July last.

Your correspondent entertains an idea that there are no examples of the epic verse in the Welsh, but that all our metres are to be classed amongst the lyric kind. Were he to peruse the first volume of the *WELSH ARCHAIOLOGY*, now publishing, he would discover a very great variety of versification in each of those species. In the Bardic Institutes, of which a copy now lies before me, the canons of metrical composition are laid down, consisting of twenty-four in number; these embrace all the possible varieties of verses, with respect to length, as well as with respect to their combination together: and, in the Institutes which I have alluded to, there are 425 of the leading examples of versification given, towards illustrating the principles.

There are scarcely any poetical compositions in the Welsh, but have in their structure a certain consonancy in various accented pauses, and in the terminations of the verses; the latter of which is denoted by the term rhyme in English poetry. The laws of rhyme, however, are essentially different in the Welsh: for, the full rhyme, or where both endings are accented, which is indispensable in English, would be considered as producing a jingle destructive of true harmony; therefore, what are deemed perfections in one language, are avoided, as the greatest blemishes, in the other. Thus, the rhyming syllables are, in the Welsh, required to be unaccented; or, if one has an accent, which is the case in some metres, the other that couples with it must be without one. Rhyme, according to the common acceptance, is, therefore, a very subordinate means for producing harmony in Welsh; and the continued succession of it, which occurs so frequently in ancient pieces, produces no disagreeable effects. There are whole poems wherein the same rhyme pervades from beginning to end, yet the artful disposition of the consonancy and the accented pauses so predominate that the rhyme might escape without making much impression on an incorrect ear. Rhyme, as it is above described, is coeval with poetry itself amongst the Britons, if we may judge from the most ancient specimens; but some critics have adduced a shallow argument against the genuineness of our remains of ancient poetry, because they

they have not met with any thing similar in certain languages familiar to themselves, until a particular period, when the monks began to write their Latin rhymes. I accidentally met with some curious arguments on this point, by Malcolm Laing, esq. He says, concerning rhyme, "In Welsh poetry it was unknown to *Gir. Cambrensis* in the twelfth century, a sufficient proof that the rhymes of Taliesin and the Welsh bards are a more recent forgery." *Hist. of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 436. This wonderful argument is so conclusive, that it seems that the antiquity of our poetry is no longer to be credited, whatever evidence the manuscripts may afford to the contrary. What an useless expence must the present undertaking of printing of them be, and what a pity the argument of Malcolm Laing, esq. was not known to the editors before they had begun such a publication!

This gentleman is a promising disciple of Mr. Pinkerton, and seems intuitively to possess a complete knowledge of Welsh literature: for, says he, "there is no species of versification in the Welsh similar to the Earle Ossian of Macpherson." It would be curious to find out the means by which he came to know Girald. Cambrensis was ignorant of what was more prevalent then in Welsh poetry probably than in any other period, as may be shewn even from MSS written in that time; and how he has become acquainted likewise with every species of Welsh versification, so as to have been enabled to pass the sentence quoted above. But to return —

In the history of Welsh poetry, we find it very strongly marked with different characteristics under various periods, with respect to style and manner; but the greatest change by far took place towards the conclusion of the thirteenth century, owing to the altered state of our political condition: for, after the event of our conquest, the patronage, under which formerly the Bards flourished, gradually vanished, and, consequently, the Muse sought for new themes for the song. From that epoch likewise the Welsh language, then so majestic and wonderfully copious, became neglected, and consequently all the compositions, which were written in it afterwards, discover a gradual decay of its powers and of its copiousness.

I shall now proceed to give a few examples of various lengths of verse, which will at the same time afford some idea of the language:

The short metricity.

Minia mwynwen
Iaith bêr o'th ben! A. D. 1600.

"Tender maid, express sweet language from thy lips!"

Am dy laned
Barz tugenad;
A grizvaned
Gwrz ovynion! 1420.

"That thou art so beauteous, let the bard complain and let him sigh his anxious wishes!"

The confined metricity.

Ei deuruz dirion
A gâr y gwirion,
A llu coed irion,
Lle cadeiriant. 1450.

"Her charming countenance, the innocent doth love, and the inhabitants of the green woods, where they spread themselves."

The unpliant metricity.

Gwanwyn, ar dwyn fir do,
Dien yw'n blodeuo. 1580.

"Spring, a green covering over the grove, how beautifully it blooms!"

The smooth metricity.

Gwail meinion a gyfonai,
Hael Morvuz, merc' vedyz Mai. 1340.

"The tender plants she would entwine, generous Morvuz, the adopted daughter of May."

O galon a haelioni,
O blaid, dôs a'r bêl i ti. 1430.

"Of heart and of generosity, from the multitude, for thyself bear away the bell."

This is one of our heroic metres, and has been by far the most popular of any, for these four centuries past. There have been two epic poems, of great merit, composed in it lately: one of them is longer than the *Paradise Lost*.

The even metricity: an heroic metre.

Pan wnel Duw dangos ei varan,
Dyzwyre dy daered arnan,
Dygrynn twryv torvoz yn eban,
Dygyrç hynt, dycre gwynt gwaezvan,
Dygymriw ton amliw am lan,
Dygymmer uveliar bâr ban
Dygrys gwrys gwry's tanze allan. 1320.

"When God shall reveal his presence, the house of earth will be uplifted over us, the dismay of the uproar of contending multitudes will urge on the course, the shrill-voiced wind will be howling, the wave

wave of varying hue will be spraying itself around the shore, the fiery points will be accumulating wrath, when the violence of the heat of pervading fire shall be bursting out.'

The above passage is a specimen of the wonderful powers of the Welsh language, but which is lost in the multitude of words required in the literal translation of it. The prefix *Dy* in the verbs, denoting iteration, gives a vehemency to the whole. *Dygymmriw* is peculiarly beautiful: its origin is *briwo*, to break into small particles; thence *cymmriwo*, to break together, to become sprayed; and *dygymmriwo*, to be in a continued state of spraying together. I deem this line altogether matchless; particularly the *ton amliw*, or wave of varying hue.'

The cross metricality: an heroic metre.

The following extract is rather long, but it is given to shew the nature of a *word of recurrence*, which is a peculiar beauty in Welsh verse.

Endeweisi waneg o Wynnovi—dir
I am dervyn mawr meibion Beli :
Oez hydraiz wygyr llyr yn llenwi ;
Oez hydr am dylan gwynyan genti.
Hyll nid oez ei dezw, hwyrzezw holi ;
Hallt oez ei dagrâu digrawn heli.
Ar helw bun arav, uç banieri—ton,
Tynhegl a gerzeisi gorzwyr Deivi ;
Ceintum gerz i Nêst cyn noi threngi ;
Cant cânt ei moliant mal Elivri.
Canav, can vezwl avrzw, erzi
Caniad ei marwnad, inawr drueni! 1220.

'I listened to a wave from Gwynnovi land round the ample borders of the sons of Beli: It impetuously pervaded, filling over the strand; aloud about the shore it uttered woes. It was of no forbidding nature, tracing its long accustomed course; salt were its tears from the exhaustless brine. Devoted to a gentle maid, above the sprayings of the wave, slowly have I walked on Teivi's bordering stream; I sang the song of Nest before her dissolution; a hundred have sung her praise like Elivri. I will sing, with mind oppressed by grief, for her sake, a song of mourning, misery extreme!'

The fair metricality.

Y vun a gerais, dan vaen y gorwez,
Peraiz ei monwes, pur oez ei mwynez.
1660.

'The fair whom I loved, beneath a stone she lies, sweetness filled her breast, pure was her friendship.'

This metre forms a beautiful *pause of recurrence*, when used with the preceding one, as

Treç yw ev, Tâd nêv, Nâv gleinion—radau,
Nor créaduriau gorau gwron. 1320.

'More powerful is he, the Father of heaven, Lord of glorious attributes, than the creatures of excelling virtue.'

The trailing metricality.

Cafant bawb eu teithi, llawen vi Brython,
Ceintor corn elwç cathl hezwç a hinon. 560.

'When all obtain their rights, the Brython shall rejoice, the horn of triumph sounding the song of peace and of serenity.'

The long metricality.

Ein prynaiſt —
Trwy dy hoeliaw, draed a dwylaw, drud adeil-
iad !
A gwaew dan vron a gwaed gwirion, gwerin
bryniad ! 1330.

'Us thou didst redeem — through thy being nailed, feet and hands, rash construction! and a spear under the breast with innocent blood, the redemption of humanity.'

All verses exceeding the lengths of the foregoing canons were considered to be essentially a combination of some shorter ones. Such longer verses sometimes occur, as the following, the former part of which is a fine specimen of the hexameter:

Seuwç allan vorwynion a syllwç werydre—
Cynzylan

Llys Pengwern neud tanze ! 570.

'Stand out virgins and behold the fertile land of Cynzylan: the royal house of Pengwern is it not involved in fire!'

This article is extended to a length, which renders it necessary for me to conclude. I am, &c.

MEIRION.

P. S. I do not wish your correspondent A. Y. to consider what I said respecting the guttural sounds being not used by the Goths, to be my decisive opinion yet; but that the general construction of their language seems to have had that effect, wherever it acquired ascendency in mixing with others. He will think it curious that *Woden* is a mythological personage among the Welsh. They generally call the galaxy CAER GWION, or the rampart of Goodion; and this name under many

many forms of construction becomes *Wdion*; as *i Wdion* (to Goodion) and the like. It is a singular fact likewise, as may be proved by hundreds of instances, that a word of the form of *Gwdion* in the Welsh would become *Fion* in the Irish: for our initial *G* becomes *F* in the latter tongue, and our *D* generally becomes quiescent. Here we recognise the celebrated *Fion* of the Irish, moulded into *Fin*, by Mr. Macpherson, representing the *Goodion* of the *Cymy*, and the *Woden* of the northern nations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE fragment of which ROBERT BURNS said* "DONOCHT HEAD is not mine: I would give ten pounds if were," was written by a Mr. GEORGE PICKERING, then of Newcastle upon Tyne, and who is, I believe, though not there, yet living. The amiable, but unfortunate Mr. BEDDINGFIELD (whose poems, surreptitiously printed, are known to few, but by those few admired) was at the time his coadjutor and friend.

There are, Mr. Editor, several gentlemen, and among those a worthy baronet, whose knowledge and elegant taste might enrich your publication with authentic and interesting memoirs of PICKERING and of BEDDINGFIELD: that tribute, due to genius nearly allied to that of BURNS, cannot, alas! be paid, and must not be attempted by

Aug. 10, 1800.

ALBOIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various sources of intelligence your very useful Magazine affords, permit me to inquire of your numerous correspondents, in what manner a consumptive patient may best avail herself of the important benefits to be derived from the climate of Madeira, in that cruel complaint, which seems particularly to mark for its prey the most amiable part of the creation.

This inquiry is doubtless interesting, at a time when the ravages and restraints of war have closed every avenue to the southern parts of France and Italy, and when the inefficiency of the changeable

* Works of Robert Burns (edited by Dr. Currie), vol. iv. p. 175.

climate of Lisbon, as a substitute, becomes daily more apparent.

If any of your correspondents can answer these inquiries, or communicate any further information relative to the island of Madeira, and its advantages in consumptive cases, he will perhaps essentially benefit a class of patients hitherto deemed incurable, besides contributing to save the life of the particular friend of, Sir, Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE method of preparing horn for lanterns, in reply to the question in your last number, is as follows: The horn, in its natural state, is roasted over a fire composed of the wood of furze (as this gives a much stronger heat than the prickly branches); when it is sufficiently warmed so as to become soft, it is slit on one side, and spread open between a pair of flat tongs, large enough to hold the horn expanded a second time over the fire, and bring it to a flatness; it is then put into a press made of iron plates, perpendicularly bearing against each other; these are heated and greased, and the horn being placed between them, is tightened by means of large wedges driven in at each end, or the centre of the press. Here they remain until properly cooled; they are then put into a vessel filled with water, where they soak until soft enough to be pared down to their requisite thinness; this is done with a large knife, worked horizontally on them, after they are fixed on a block, similar to that of a feltmonger's; and, indeed, the whole operation of producing their transparency, is just in that manner, after being prepared as above; the polish is given to them by rubbing whiting and the coal of burnt willow over them with the hand—after being soaked in urine.

The shavings of the horn are preserved for agricultural purposes, or for chemical operations, to procure hartshorn; and the solution of it in the water previous to paring it, makes the liquid so volatile as to corrode iron like the vitriolic acid.

Sir George Staunton, in his "Embassy to China," mentions the Chinese preparing their horn for windows, instead of glais, by means of beating it into lamina, as gold, &c. is beaten into leaves. I am, &c. Exeter.

M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XXII.

What are essentially the CHARACTER and
CONDITION of MAN?

THERE is nothing in which civilized antiquity appears more laudable, and indeed more enviable, than in the philosophical liberty it allowed of discussing speculative questions relative to some of the most important topics, without affixing either a public or a private stigma on an individual, on account of the conclusions he might deduce from his reasonings. Deriving the character of a man from the manner in which he fulfilled his duties in society, and taking for granted, that, if he acted well, he possessed the motives proper to influence him to that course of action, it regarded with great indifference the metaphysical or theological system he had chosen to adopt, and never entertained an idea of converting tenets of opinion into tests of qualification for the offices of a citizen. Our modern dogmatists, though very far from agreeing among themselves upon many fundamental points of doctrine, have yet associated their several modes of thinking so exclusively to the best principles of action, that they have refused the very name of goodness to virtues not deduced from their theories on the nature and relations of man. We have seen even so mere a matter of speculation, as the origin of evil, represented as the great hinge of morality; and a belief of that system which refers it to a supposed corruption of human nature, made the discrimination between genuine and spurious morals. That evil or imperfection exists throughout the whole sentient creation, is sufficiently obvious; but it would seem equally so, that our business can only be the correction of it; and that the means of doing this must be general to all human creatures, as far as they make use of reason and experience, whatever notions ancient fable or history may have given them concerning its origin. On this subject, as on many others, the rage for forming hypotheses seems to have created difficulties and perplexities which do not necessarily belong to it. If we content ourselves "with reasoning only from what we know," and consider the character and condition of man merely as facts in natural history, I conceive that our speculations concerning them need not be either intricate or unsatisfactory; and that we shall be able to free our minds from a mass of error and prejudice tending to bewilder our ideas and mislead our conduct.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 64.

Man is the terminating link of the animal creation. It is equally evident that he participates the nature of this class of beings, and that he is at the summit of the scale. His points of conformity with the animals beneath him are striking and numerous. Like them, he passes through the stages of growth, maturity, and decline: like them, he perishes as an individual, but perpetuates himself as a species: like them, he has his pains and pleasures, diseases and remedies, wants and the means of supplying them. The first law of nature in both, is that of seeking happiness. In both, this happiness is partly personal, partly social. In both, occasions arise in which the personal and social coincide, and others in which they interfere. Now comes the principal moral difference. In brute animals, wherever the *storge*, or parental and conjugal affection, does not take place, the individual uniformly (a few dubious cases, perhaps, excepted) prefers his own gratification to that of another, or of any number of others: in man, the strength of sympathy, the pleasures of sentiment, the habits of society, and the reciprocal ties and dependencies of various kinds, have so involved the interests of numerous individuals, that happiness cannot be pursued to any extent but as a matter of alliance and conjunction. Hence cases perpetually occur in which a man is induced to resign his immediate and single gratifications for the sake of that common good in which he is a sharer. This is a *law of his nature*; and, considering it as such, it is not of the smallest consequence whether a theorist finally refers it to a benevolent or a selfish principle. Further, he is enabled by that idea of the connection of cause and effect, and that memory of past and anticipation of future events, which he possesses, if not solely, at least in a degree greatly superior to other animals, to resist the impulse of present appetite and passion, when his own greater good, or that of persons dear to him, requires it. Here then is a large provision made in his nature for the attainment of all the personal and social virtues. He will be prudent and temperate in the use of sensual enjoyments, both that he may not exhaust the source, and that the consequences of excess may not overbalance the pleasures. He will be kind and benevolent, compassionate and charitable, because he is so constituted as to sympathise in the happiness and misery of those around him; because he is a social, and not a solitary being. He will even interest himself in the concerns of

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large communities, and forego his ease, and hazard his safety, to promote their advantage; because he is capable of personifying the ideas of country and mankind, and identifying himself with the human race; because he is sensible of the exalted pleasure of being admired and beloved when living, and can associate these feelings to his memory after death. If to this fund for useful and generous action be added the capacity of receiving pure and inexhaustible delight from the exertion of intellect, what an idea must be formed of the nature and condition of man, and how fitted must he seem to occupy the elevated rank assigned him in this visible system of things!

But it is also an invariable law of nature, that upon every advantage should be entailed, as it were, an appropriate inconvenience—upon every good should be quartered its evil. As in the tropical climates the same sun that nourishes a luxuriance of the richest vegetation, and provides abundance for all the wants of man, fills the air and earth with noxious insects, and exhales pestilence from the stagnant waters; so the noble powers bestowed upon the human race, and the multiplicity of strong motives perpetually rousing these powers to action, render its individuals more liable to err in the pursuit of their own happiness, and more capable of inflicting mischiefs upon each other. The keen relish for varied gratification stimulates the intemperance of man, and administers food for insatiable cupidity. His love of power, of honour, of fame, involves him in endless rivalries and interferences. Even those attachments which take him in some measure out of self, and engage him in the interests of kindred, party, and country, enlarge the sphere of his contention, and precipitate him against whole masses of fellow-men, with whom, in a private capacity, he could not come into contact. Political institutions, and forms of government, which in one view are admirable contrivances for restraining the hurtful passions of mankind, in another, by the creation of a multiplicity of new relations and remote interests, are causes of unthought-of and interminable quarrels. Without experience, how could it be conceived that a hundred thousand human beings could, by any force, be set in array against another hundred thousand, with the mutual purpose of destruction, when the subject of the dispute perhaps concerned not a single person on either side, and even their passions took so little part in their hostility, that the signing of

a piece of paper might immediately convert them all into friends and allies? If one swarm of bees engages in battle with another, it is for the possession of the hive and honey; and thus the warlike tribes of men which issued from the great northern hive, were wont to contend for the occupation of more fertile lands in a better climate than their own. But the fruits of victory now belong only to the few, who, sitting quiet at home, direct this chess-play for their amusement or emolument. To such civilized gamesters, however, less than the extermination of an adversary will suffice; and a few bold moves may decide the contest with little comparative loss.

A circumstance which seems most remarkably to violate the analogy between the human and brutal nature, is the amazing difference of perfection attained by different individuals in the former, while those of the latter, in their several species, appear to be nearly upon the same level. Hence it has been inferred, that a very small part of mankind are what their creator intended they should be; and consequently, that a great future melioration in the mass is to be expected. But does not the nature of a being, capable, indeed, of high intellectual attainments, yet at the same time subjected to numerous corporeal wants and necessities, which are not to be supplied without care and toil, render such a difference unavoidable; and is it not manifestly impossible that the highly cultivated part should ever be more than a small minority? The leisure they enjoy, and all the advantage of books, instruments, and other things necessary to the pursuit of literature, are at the expence of the majority, whose bodily labours are by so much the more augmented, as a higher degree of cultivation augments the demands of those who can compel their services. Of this consequence some philosophers have been so sensible, that they have condemned not only the refinements of sensual pleasure, but even those mental luxuries which require a large apparatus; and they have looked for the perfection of human nature in that state of simplicity and equality which attends the rude beginnings of society. Though I by no means agree with them in their estimate of the real happiness of man, and think it a timid and narrow policy to acquiesce in imperfection through fear of the effects of a full exertion of the powers bestowed upon us; yet the general fact, that one part of mankind must be depressed proportionably to the exaltation of the other, I regard as indis-

indisputable. It is, indeed, a perfectly laughable ignorance in the speculatist who, sitting in his study, with all his conveniences about him, fancies that all the world might devote as much time to mental exercise as he does. Were he to trace the history of his fire and candle, his paper, pen, and ink, he would perhaps be shocked to find how many pairs of hands are employed to favour the work of his head.

We may observe in nature numerous instances in which a provision seems to be made for proceeding much farther in the attainment of certain purposes than is actually done. The amazing powers of generation bestowed upon fishes, insects, and the whole vegetable race, are, in great measure, apparently employed to pure loss,—to the production of an abortive progeny, or of one which it is impossible to bring to maturity. But for this seeming waste of effort we can satisfactorily account, from the necessity of securing a point so essential to the economy of nature, as the constant renovation of what is subjected to constant destruction. Thus, too, in the self-preservation of the individual, we often see an exertion of faculties, either of acting or enduring, vastly beyond the common calls of life, and which lie latent in the greater part of the species during their whole existence. These examples should perhaps diminish our surprise, that the sublime faculties granted to man so rarely find opportunity for full expansion, and that in whole nations, for many ages, no individual arrives at the intellectual excellence of which he is created capable. It is enough that they are inherent in his nature, ready to be produced when the general condition of the society in which he lives, and his own rank in that society, make it expedient. If a difficulty can be diminished by extending it, we may allege that it presses as much upon the corporeal as the mental nature of man. For how few of the species are there who acquire the bodily powers of athletes, dancers, posture-masters, and the like; or the nobler and more useful talents of artists of every kind? If we conceive it necessary that a state of things should arrive in which all men should be mathematicians, astronomers, and metaphysicians, it seems equally so that they should be all artificers, painters, and musicians.

But the moralist, while he readily gives up the probability of a general attainment of these points of human excellence, will strongly plead the necessity of supposing a future improvement in *virtue*; for the true definition of this quality being such a

disposition of mind or course of conduct as promotes happiness, it must, in all places, conditions, and states of society, be essential to the welfare of man. And, indeed, no prospect can be so cheering to the heart of the philanthropist, as that of a period in which mankind, wisely and faithfully employing the powers with which they are endowed, and profiting by the lessons of experience, shall steadily pursue their own and the general good, and cease to inflict upon themselves and others those evils which are the most numerous and exquisite of the catalogue. If, however, we consider what are the causes of these moral evils, I fear we shall find little reason to expect their abolition, or even their considerable diminution, while man is the creature we every where find him. It may be said of a high degree of moral, as well as of intellectual, excellence, that it is the result of those favourable circumstances in which a comparatively few only of the species can be placed. The early discipline of a good education, a happy immunity both from the stimulus of urgent wants, and the temptations of power and opulence, leisure for the culture of the heart and understanding, freedom from false principles and bad examples, are advantages which can be obtained only under the shelter as it were of social institutions, to the support of which numerous moral sacrifices must be made by the mass of the community. They who are maintained, protected, and governed, without any efforts of their own, may well afford a greater attention to moral duties than those who do all these offices for them. But it is not from such a select and favoured class that an idea is to be formed of what the human species is capable of becoming.

Let us now imagine an inhabitant of another world making a survey of this, in the spirit of a naturalist and a philosopher. He would discern a beautiful economy of things, in which every single species, besides providing for its own existence, is made subservient to the necessities of another species; so that throughout all nature nothing exists purely for itself, but the interests of one are blended and involved with those of another. By virtue of this economy, however, he would find that sacrifices are perpetually made of the advantage and even the being of individuals, and that life is maintained at the expence of life, and enjoyment procured at the expence of enjoyment, throughout the sentient creation. Moreover, he would perceive, that the operations of inanimate powers, such as the elements of

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air, and water, the principle of gravitation, and the like, though so beneficial on the whole, are often converted into causes of mischief and destruction. He would therefore conclude, that the general system was an inseparable mixture of good and evil; but he would (or I greatly mistake) discern that the good is intentional and preponderant, the evil contingent and subordinate. He would receive it as a complete proof of a wise and well-arranged plan, that, notwithstanding all adverse and destructive processes, every species of being maintains itself in existence, and preserves the rank in the creation it was destined to occupy.

On turning his view upon the most distinguished and interesting figure among animated forms—the human species—he would see moderate powers of body, inspired by an unknown something, which renders them capable of the most wonderful exertions, and every where establishes a complete superiority over the other animal tribes. He would observe this creature agitated by a vast variety of passions and desires, precipitating him into actions, some injurious to his own happiness and that of his fellow-creatures, others promoting the felicity of both; he would see him building with one hand, and overthrowing with another, cultivating and desolating, adorning and defacing, caressing and murdering; but upon the whole, he would find no reason to doubt that he also followed the general law of creation, and that his existence was a blessing to him, probably the greater in proportion to the superiority of his faculties. Comparing different tribes and individuals of this species, he would be sensible of a wide scope for improvement, general and particular, and would probably expect, from the ready inter-communication of ideas, that it would soon take place. But a closer view of the mechanism of human societies, and the natural tendencies of things, especially if strengthened by a knowledge of past events, would be too apt to lead him to suspect that there existed insuperable obstacles to an extensive melioration. Taking the human race, however, as he found it, he could scarcely conceive that it had undergone any corruption or deterioration, which rendered it a different agent in the great system of nature from what its Author intended it to be. Such a supposition would only enhance to him any difficulty arising from the inadequate employment of the faculties bestowed upon man; and he would sooner rest satisfied in that universal analogy which shews evil every where mixed with good, defect with excellence.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

YOUR correspondent, E. Cogan, at p. 137 of your last Number, prefers the reading *simularit* in Virg. *Æn.* vi. 590. to that generally received. I venture to differ from this writer on any subject with diffidence and circumspection. In my notes, however, on *Lucretius*, v. 744, I propose *simularet*, as the genuine reading of the passage; nor do I repent recommending that tense in preference to *simulat* commonly adopted, or even hesitate to undervalue *simularit*, approved by Mr. Cogan, in comparison with this authorized reading, for these reasons:

The perfect tense *simularit*, equivalent to *simulavit*, and substituted for it in compliance with the relative, implies a complete action; namely, that *Salmonius* imitated the thunder with efficiency and success; a supposition wholly incompatible with the language and spirit of the passage: whereas the imperfect tense *simularet* conveys a signification of an inadequate and incomplete performance, and exhibits, with grammatical exactness, in conformity with the obvious purpose of the poet, a bungling attempt of *infatuated* (*demens*) impiety to represent that criterion of the supreme Deity, which was *imitabile* (*non imitabile*) by any contrivances of human power.

G. WAKEFIELD.

Dorchester Gaol, Sep. 3, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former number of your Magazine was inserted a translation of the *ἴσοφηνα*, or *verses containing equal numbers*. The hint that an explanation would follow, "not as a testimony to their value, but as an example of tuneful trifling, or, at best, of unprofitable industry," respected those verses only, or, at furthest, others like them, unconnected either with the sense or melody of the verse: such are those constructed in the shape of eggs, altars, hatchets, and syrinxes, contained in the minor Greek poets; the crab verses, that read the same way backwards as forwards, in the sixth book of the Greek Anthologia, and the *verses containing equal numbers*, in the same book. Our business is only with the last.

The Greeks, it is well known, used letters for figures. If then the letters contained in the first distich of the four lines, which I communicated, be added together as figures, and afterwards the last distich be added in the same manner, their sums will

be

be found equal, each distich containing
5699. in the manner where one verse

5699. If, in like manner, where one verse equals one verse in numbers, the letters of the first be added together as figures, and afterwards the letters of the last, in distinct sums, we shall find each verse contains 4111. For example:

Εἰς τῷος εὐα ψηφοισιν ισαζεται· οὐ δυο δοιοις·
Οὐ γαρ ετι στεργω την δολιχογαφιην.

If the perusal of these lines make your readers only smile, I shall have done no mischief at least by explaining them; but should any one seriously set about imitating them, I should consider myself as having been worse than idly employed.

This peculiarity is not noticed in any edition of the Greek Anthologia that I have seen. It is however noticed by Huetius.—And so much for these *Igoληνα*.

Your's, &c.
G. DYER

P. S. Two errors of the press were in the

above epigram, as printed in the Monthly Magazine: *ισαχεται*, for *ισαχεται*; and *σιτεργω*, for *στεργω*:

Three were in the first; γενεθλιακοῖς for γενεθλιακοῖς, Νεῖλαιν for Νεῖλαιν, and Λεωνίδεων for Λεωνίδεων.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The Principles of POLITICAL ARITHMETIC illustrated in an Estimate of the NATIONAL WEALTH of GREAT BRITAIN.
By J. J. GRELLIER.

(Continued from page 117.)

IT has been shewn, that, notwithstanding the expensive wars in which this country has been engaged, which, by drawing much money out of the country, has greatly diminished the profits that would otherwise have remained, there has been a great accumulation, though, at the same time, the people in general appear to live in a much more expensive manner than their ancestors. We have seen that in the year 1664 the whole national stock did not exceed 700,000,000l. according to the present value of money; there has therefore been an average gain since that time of upwards of four millions per annum, a very considerable part of which must have arisen from foreign commerce, for commerce would not be carried on without gain, and whatever profits have been saved or converted into stock, must appear in the foregoing account: even the increased value of the land and houses is in a great measure owing to the assistance of capitals acquired in trade.

The great increase of the annual *income* is a further proof that there must have been such an accumulating surplus as is here stated. Sir W. Petty supposed the income derived from land to be 8,000,000*l.* the profits of personal estate 8,000,000*l.* and the profits of all kind of labour 26,000,000*l.* making together 42,000,000*l.** Mr. G. King estimated the whole income at 43,500,000*l.* Dr. Davenant, in 1701, says, that according to the produce of the land tax, the income derived from land did not appear to be above 10,000,000*l.* though he certainly thought this below the truth; the profits of trade he states at 6,000,000*l.* and of sciences, arts, labour, industry, manufactures, retailing foreign goods, and buying and selling home commodities, 33,000,000*l.* making in the whole 49,000,000*l.* These accounts are exclusive of Scotland; but after making a sufficient addition on this account, it will

* Pol. Arith. p. 123.

appear

appear that there has been a considerable increase of the general income. Sir John Sinclair, in his "*Hints addressed to the Public, &c.*" in 1783, observed, that the income of the country arising from lands, commerce, and manufactures, was commonly calculated at 100,000,000l. which he was inclined to think rather a low valuation; and there can be little doubt, that of late years the profit derived from each of these sources has considerably increased.*

A part of the national stock or capital produces no income; such as the money in circulation, furniture, apparel, &c. and on the contrary much income arises without capital, being solely the recompence of labour. A very considerable proportion of income arises from capital and labour united, such as that of most farmers merchants, and retail traders, and the difficulty of distinguishing, in many cases, that part of the income of individuals which is the wages of their labour, from the part which should be considered as the profits of their capital, must render every attempt to particularize the amount of the different branches of income liable to objections; the following statement is, however, presumed to be not very inaccurate:

From rent of lands -	£.33,000,000
— ditto of houses -	8,500,000
Profits of farming, or the occupation of the land -	6,120,000
Income of labourers in agriculture -	15,000,000
Profits of mines, collieries, and inland navigations -	2,000,000
Carried over -	£.64,620,000

* The great augmentation of the public revenue appropriated to the services of government, and the increase of the national debt, however disadvantageous in themselves, are proofs that the general income has much increased. Formerly the public accounts at the exchequer were kept in a peculiar character, and it is a curious circumstance, that this obscure species of arithmetic was defective, in having no characters to express such high numbers as millions, so far were the framers of it from having any idea of the extent to which the revenue of the country was to be extended. At present the public revenue, including the income-tax, and the taxes voted annually in lieu of the land tax, amounts to 37,000,000l. and the national debt is about ten times the amount that in 1716 was deemed *insupportable*.

Brought forward -	£.64,620,000
Profits of shipping in merchants' service, and small craft	1,000,000
Income of stockholders	15,500,000
From mortgages, and other money lent on private security	3,000,000
Profits of foreign trade	11,250,000
Ditto of manufactures	14,100,000
Pay of the army and navy, and seamen in merchant's service	4,500,000
Income of the clergy of all descriptions	2,200,000
Income of the judges, and all subordinate officers of the law	1,800,000
Professors, schoolmasters, tutors, &c.	600,000
Retail trades not immediately connected with foreign trade or any manufacture	8,000,000
Various other professions and employments	2,000,000
Male and female servants	2,000,000

Total - £.130,570,000

Of this annual sum, the part drawn from other countries by commerce is stated at 11,250,000l. which is founded on the supposition, that from what we have before stated the capital employed cannot be less than 75,000,000l. and that the profits thereon, including those of all persons immediately depending on foreign trade, may be taken at 15 per cent. It must not however be supposed that the nation receives an accession of wealth, to the amount of 11,250,000l. annually from this source; whatever payments are made to other countries for the dividends on the share foreigners hold of our public debts, or as subsidies to their governments, or spent therein in the maintainance of troops, or by British subjects occasionally resident there, operates to the diminution of this profit in a national view. The actual wealth which the country acquires by its intercourse with other nations, may be very different from the profits of the individuals concerned in trade, as a sum equal to a great part, or even the whole, of such profits may be sent abroad in the various ways just mentioned. The balance of trade in favour of the country has usually been estimated by the excess of the exports beyond the imports, and a comparatively small amount of the latter has been considered highly desirable; this is a concise mode of determining a very important point: but even if the custom-house accounts were much

much better adapted for the purpose than they are, the justness of the conclusions thus drawn from them would be very doubtful; for it may be easily made to appear that, in many cases, if the imports even exceeded the exports there might, notwithstanding, be a considerable gain. Thus, supposing the merchants of this country to purchase British manufactures, for exportation on their own account, to the value of 20,000,000l. the nett proceeds thereof in the countries to which they are exported cannot be considered as less than 22,000,000l. and this sum being invested in foreign produce, and imported into this country, will amount, after repaying the duties and all expences, to at least 24,200,000l. returning the merchants the capital originally advanced, with a profit of 21 per cent.; in like manner, whenever the merchandize imported in return for any quantity exported is of greater actual value in this country, or yields a greater price, after allowing for all charges and the interest of the capital employed, the surplus must be an addition to the wealth of the country; and if the whole of the foreign trade were of this description, the excess of the imports would shew the profit, or the wealth acquired by the exchange of commodities with other nations. A country carrying on a profitable foreign trade may not always have occasion for a greater supply of the produce or manufactures of other countries, in which case the imports from such countries will diminish, and the difference must be made up by coin or bullion, which, however, in a commercial view, ought to be considered in nearly the same light with other articles of merchandize. In consequence of an Act of Charles II. coin and bullion imported into this country are exempted from entry at the custom-house; and therefore these articles cannot appear in the account of imports, though it is known, that, besides the bullion used in keeping up or increasing the coin, and in importation and exportation as a merchandize, great quantities are imported as a raw material for the use of our manufactures.* The quantity sent out of the country legally is known; the quantity imported must be much greater: but so long as there is no account of it, the real amount of the imports must be very incomplete, and consequently any conclusion, with respect to the balance of trade, drawn from the official statements of the exports and imports may be very erroneous.

* Mr. Irving's Letter, Report of Committee of Secrecy, 1797.

It cannot be denied, that if the country derives a profit from its foreign commerce, the value of the raw materials and manufactures, and of the coin and bullion imported, must, together, exceed that of its exports, particularly as a portion of the former is to be considered rather as a remittance of property from abroad to its owners in this country, than as a return of goods sent out; and though for a short period it might be otherwise, from our merchants giving longer or larger credit to their foreign correspondents than is allowed to them, this would be merely a temporary suspension of the returns, and would not affect the balance of profit: therefore as it appears by the custom-house accounts, that the value of the foreign produce and manufactures imported is considerably less than that of our exports; it would follow, upon the supposition that these valuations were correct, that the difference of the exports and imports, with a sum equal to the whole profits of foreign trade, is imported in cash and bullion which are not included in those accounts. If this was really the case, our stock of the precious metals, either in the form of bullion, specie, or goods manufactured of gold and silver, must have increased not only to an amount greater than we have any evidence to prove, but far beyond all probability; in fact, however, this rapid flow of wealth into the country from commerce, which is certainly great, but probably less than it appears in the usual way of estimating it from the custom-house accounts, has been counteracted very considerably by our political connections with other countries, by losses at sea, and by all other circumstances which carry wealth out of the country without an advantageous return; had this not been the case, the increase both of the national capital and income must have been still much greater than it appears to have actually been.

It has appeared that the total income of the country is at present upwards of 130,000,000l. and that it cannot be less than this sum may likewise be proved by the general expenditure. Sir. W. Petty reckoned the average expence of men, women, and children, in England and Wales, at 6l. 13s. 4*1/2*. per annum for food, housing, cloaths, and all other necessaries; Dr. Davenant took the average expence at 7l. which, according to the difference in the value of money at the commencement of the century and at this time, is equal to upwards of 16l. for each person at present. Mr. Jonas Hanway,

about thirty years since, estimated the expence of the subsistence of the people of England and Wales as follows:

Num. of People.	Per Annum.	£. s. d.	£.
150,000 at 30	0 0 each	4,500,000	
350,000 at 20	0 0 each	7,000,000	
600,000 at 15	5 0 each	9,150,000	
2,400,000 at 8	0 0 each	19,200,000	
3,500,000 at 6	12 6 each	23,187,500	
			<hr/>
		7,000,000l.	£.63,037,500

This account, which in the whole, is less than sixpence a day for each person, must be too low at present, and the following estimate will probably approach nearer to the truth, with respect to the mere expence of subsistence, or of eating and drinking, particularly as we are not to consider what is absolutely necessary for the support of seven millions of persons, but what is actually expended by them in this way.

Num. of People.

Num. of People.	Per Annum.
500,000	at 18d. per day 27l. 7s. 6d. - 13,687,500l.
750,000	at 12 per day - 18 5 0 - 13,687,500
1,000,000	at 9 per day - 13 13 9 - 13,687,500
3,000,000	at 6 per day - 9 2 6 - 27,375,000
1,750,000 Children, at 2 per day - 3 0 10 - 5,322,916	
	<hr/>
7,000,000	£.73,760,416

When the present high price of bread, meat, and most of the necessaries of life, is considered, it will not be thought that the expence of subsistence is over-rated in the lowest classes; and if this is admitted, it cannot be too high in the other classes, when it includes strong beer, spirits, wine, and a variety of luxuries. To the expences of living must be added those of house rent, cloathing, and superfluous expences, in order to arrive at the whole actual expenditure. The first of these articles has been stated at 8,500,000l.; and, allowing for the rent of shops, warehouses, and other buildings appropriated wholly to trade, it may be taken at 7,000,000l. The expence of cloathing, including every article of dress, or personal decoration, will, on a very moderate computation, amount to at least 25 millions, viz.

Num. of Persons.	Per Ann.	£.
200,000 at 30l.	-	6,000,000l.
300,000 at 15	-	4,500,000
700,000 at 8	-	5,600,000
1,000,000 at 4	-	4,000,000
1,500,000 at 2	-	3,000,000
2,000,000 at 1	-	2,000,000
1,300,000 at 0	-	—
		<hr/>
7,000,000		£.25,100,000

With respect to superfluous expences, when the sums spent by the nobility and fashionable people in plays, operas, concerts, routes, gambling, horses, carriages, and other amusements and luxuries, is considered, it certainly will not be thought improbable, that, including what is spent by others on objects more rational, though

not absolutely requisite, there are half a million of persons who, one with another, spend 40l. per annum in unnecessary expences, making 20,000,000l. The total expence will thus be:

For subsistence	-	£.73,760,000
— house-rent	-	7,000,000
— cloathing	-	25,100,000
— miscellaneous expences	-	20,000,000
		<hr/>
Total	-	£.125,860,000

The difference between this expenditure and the general income shews the annual gain of the country, or the sum applicable to the extension of commerce, the reservation of a greater quantity of foreign articles, the increase of shipping and buildings, agricultural or mechanical improvements, or other augmentations of the general stock. Without such a surplus, few improvements can be carried on, nor can there be any increase of wealth; and if this latter circumstance is thought essential to national advancement, it becomes an object of much importance, that the expences of government should be restrained within such bounds, and provided for in such manner, as to intrench as little as possible on the annual surplus that would otherwise be converted into stock. If this surplus amounted to 10,000,000l. per annum, an additional tax to this amount would apparently destroy the means of further advancement in wealth, unless it was succeeded by a retrenchment of individual expence, or an increase of income from a greater profit on the foreign trade, carried on by means of the existing capital,

tal, or from some other source: the renunciation of some of the luxuries or accommodations of social life may frequently become necessary to the middling or lower classes of the community, in consequence of an advance in the cost of the necessaries of life; but it seldom reduces their actual expenditure, as few persons contract the expence at which they have been accustomed to live, except when they find the means of supporting it fail; and certainly for those that do so, there are in general a greater number who are increasing their expences. Little could therefore be expected from retrenchment towards furnishing a new accumulating surplus, if the whole of the present were absorbed in useless employ: nor is it probable that under such discouraging circumstances the present possessors of capital would feel any stimulus to increase their exertions in deriving a profit from it, or that their attempts to augment the commercial profits drawn from other countries, by the trade carried on upon the present capital, would be in any considerable degree successful, as there are few persons in trade who do not at present endeavour to make all the profit they can by it. From these sources, therefore, there would little hope of recovering the power of making an annual addition to the national stock, or even of being able to increase the expenditure; but in fact if the whole surplus, which before was annually added to the national stock, is taken towards the expences of government, it by no means wholly destroys, though it greatly impedes, the progress of accumulation: a part of it may be expended abroad in a manner which makes no return of real benefit to the country from which it is drawn, but the greater part is generally spent at home, or in the pay of soldiers and sailors, who, though occasionally resident in foreign parts, are members of the state, and consequently their pay forms a part of the general income, and returns into circulation in the purchase of different commodities, and various expences that afford a profit to others. The principal part of the tax, therefore, returns among those from whom it was drawn, and contributes to increase their revenue, though in a much smaller proportion than it had diminished it; and this profit on the expenditure, not only of the sums levied in taxes, but of all the money borrowed by government, is a circumstance that contributes much to enable the people to bear the great increase of taxes. The sums borrowed during the present war, including the loan of twenty

MONTHLY MAG. No. 64.

millions and a half in February last, amount to 147,500,000.* and, considering the nature of the public expenditure, and that either originally or ultimately a great part of the money must have been applied to the purchase of articles of trade and manufactures, there will be little danger of over-rating the profits of all descriptions thereon, in taking it at 12 per cent. or 17,700,000. on the whole, independent of a considerable part of it having intermediately formed a revenue to persons who must otherwise have been supported from other sources.

The profit which arises out of the expences of government is, however, much smaller than it would have been, had the sum drawn from the people remained the property of those from whom it is taken, as in their hands it would immediately have been improved to the utmost, which is by no means the case with the money raised in taxes. The profits to individuals which arise out of the sums expended by government, are likewise thrown into very different hands from those in which they would otherwise have rested; and are confined to particular classes, while the taxes by which the money is raised extend to persons of all descriptions: thus the commissary or contractor generally pays but a very trifling sum towards the public revenue, in comparison with the profits he derives from the expenditure of it; while the common labourer, who receives no private advantage from the expences of government, except perhaps, in some instances, a greater certainty of employ, may be compelled by the increasing price of articles of consumption, occasioned by the taxes, to contribute towards it in a degree he can very ill afford.

In raising the public revenue, it is found, that the most productive taxes are those on articles of consumption, as tea, sugar, beer, spirits, tobacco, salt, &c.† which description of taxes evidently fall much heavier on the poor than on the rich; thus, if the present duty on any of these articles was doubled, it would compel the poor, in many cases, to relinquish

* For the particulars, see "The Terms of all the Loans which have been raised for the Public Service during the last fifty Years, &c."

† The tax on income, lately adopted, differs considerably from the other branches of the revenue, and if formed on equitable principles it would perhaps be the best mode of taxation; but in its present shape it is particularly oppressive to a great number of the most useful members of the community.

[October 1,

the use of it entirely, while, to the affluent, it would be a matter of no importance; the condition of the former is therefore rendered both really and comparatively worse as such taxes increase; this effect is increased by the expenditure of the money raised, a part of which is absorbed in salaries and emoluments to the various persons employed by government, whose number and profits generally increase with the profusion of the expenditure; a further part is employed in the purchase of naval and military stores, which adds to the profits of merchants and manufacturers; and a much greater part in this country is applicable to the payment of interest on money borrowed, every increase of which not only implies an augmentation of the capitals of individuals, for the use of which such interest is paid, but contributes to this augmentation, by the profit which forms the inducement to lend money in the first instance, or by the greater income which the persons lending it obtain by these means, than they would make by employing the principal in other ways. The tendency of all increase of the expenditure of government, particularly that part which is caused by the increase of the national debt, is therefore to create a greater disparity in the condition of the people, by increasing the wealth of the rich, while it reduces the middling class nearer to poverty; this effect cannot be very favourable to advancement in national wealth, while it is highly inimical to objects of infinitely greater importance—the liberties and happiness of the people.

Union street, Sep. 15. J. J. GRELLIER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I should be obliged to you to insert the following extract from the Rev. Dr. Vanderkemp's Journal (who is at present a missionary at Caffraria), and request some one of your botanical correspondents to give us the Linnæan name of the plant.

" I pulled one of the plants, of which I used the stalk for food, up by the roots, which had the figure of a carrot. Cutting it transversely, I observed it had stained my knife with a deep black colour; I then threw some iron nails into a decoction of it, and found that it gave me a good ink, of which this journal is a specimen. I will here subjoin the character of this plant, in case it might be found in Europe."

" *Hexandria monogynia*. Calyx nullus. Corolla hexapetala. Petalorum pagina superior lutea, inferior viri descens, colore suo et

hirsutia calycis formam adspicere referens. *Capsa trilocularis*. Folia lanceolata, longa, per medium longitudinem plicata, hirsuta. This plant is by the Caffres called T'Kalângé.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I IMAGINE your correspondent Z. Z. has been deceived respecting Macieyovitch being mentioned in Mr. Tooke's *View of the Russian Empire*, as it is a place in Poland*, about sixty miles from Warsaw, and is memorable for being the place where the gallant Kosciusko, rendered senseless with wounds, was taken prisoner, or where, in the elegant language of Mr. Campbell,

Hope, for a season, bid the world farewell,
And Freedom slieek'd, when Kosciusko fell.

Pleasures of Hope.

Z. Z.'s mistake most probably arose from his casually looking into Mr. Tooke's *Life of Catherine*, where the particulars of the above event are related, and supposing that he was perusing that gentleman's *View of the Russian Empire*.

Hackney,
Sept. 3, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE of MANNERS, SOCIETY, &c. &c. of the METROPOLIS of ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 140.)

THERE never was a period in the annals of time, in which singularity of character was so universally aimed at, as at the present epocha. Notoriety is now the leading spring of action; and those who are most zealous in acquiring it, frequently mistake its characteristics for those of celebrity. For this important purpose, we behold authors writing in contradiction to their avowed principles; actors caricaturing nature, till they deprive her of every grace; painters presenting to the eye imaginary forms, disproportioned—distorted—and unlike any thing human; men effeminated like women; and women assuming the masculine deportment of the other sex; all eagerly pursuing the popular phantom, NOTORIETY!

There is in the higher orders of society a species of character, at once extraordinary and ridiculous. This kind of being may be distinguished by the appellation of

* Maceiowice, 21 deg. 50 min. E. 51 deg. 40 min. N.

See Guthrie's *Atlas, folio.*

ARIS.

ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRAT! He presents, in his own person, all the pride of ancestry, all the pomp of wealth and titles; at the same time that he affects a love of equality, and a contempt for the adventitious circumstances of birth and fortune. At his table persons of inferior rank are frequently invited. The noble host talks loudly of the rights of mankind; extols the blessing of universal liberty; commends equality as the unbounded source of every earthly blessing; and ridicules the distinctions which our ancestors bestowed on lineage and personal importance. At the same moment, his board is surrounded with liveried lacqueys; his plate, furniture, and linen emblazoned with coronets; his dependents pay him the most obsequious homage, and even his nearest relatives perpetually address him by the title of "your grace! my lord, or, your lordship!"

Does such a personage mingle with the inferior classes of society? Does he consider the opulent man of commerce, or the untitled man of letters, as his equal? Does he in public require no marked respect; in private exact no homage? Does he live like his fellow-citizens? associate with humble worth; promote independence of mind, by dispensing with the ceremonies and forms of adulation? No! He is still the **NOBLE!** the **SUPERIOR!** the man of **RANK!** while those who feed at his board, or are honoured with his confidence, are taught to consider him as the patron, not the friend; as the **protector**, not the associate.

If a man of the less exalted classes of society meets the **ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRAT** in the public streets, he is coldly saluted, or, perhaps, wittily unseen; because his *grace*, or *my lord*, is then engaged in conversation with men of his own rank and personal importance. When he invites his mistaken disciples to partake of the festivities of his table, he makes a prudent selection; and does not mix the convenient satellite with the contemporary meteor in the political hemisphere. In public he is inaccessible; for he sits in the higher circles, and with a sullen superiority looks down upon those men whose active powers of thought are the mere tools necessarily employed in raising the trembling fabric of his popularity. When he retires to meditate on the humiliations of a disappointed ambition, to his villa or to the princely palace of his ancestors, does he there receive, consult, or associate with men of less exalted rank? Does he, with the patience of **SOCRATES**, or the constancy of **SCIPIO**, pass a life of philo-

phical urbanity? No! he there confines his society to high-born and high-thoughted associates; he does not know the middling order of the people: he shuts himself up from those machines which he has unsuccessfully set in motion, and becomes an apostate from the very idols which he himself created.

An **ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRAT** does not suffer his wife or daughters, or any of the female branches of his family, to associate with women of inferior rank. He professes an enthusiastic adoration for talents; but he has scarcely a man of letters in the long catalogue of his intimate connections. It is true he permits the indigent author to dedicate his works to him; and fancies himself the **MÆCENAS** of the age; but he expects to see his own portrait drawn with the most flattering panegyric; and repays the sacrifice which necessity, or the deceiver, hope, exacts from suffering genius, by a letter of ceremonious thanks, or a pecuniary acknowledgment, conveyed with all the unfeeling frigidity of practised ostentation!

The nobility of England, of late years, both male and female, evince their consciousness of the inferiority which is attached to birth, when placed in comparison with talents, by their frequent attempts in the paths of literature: the late Lord Orford was one of the first to set this honorable example; which has been followed by many persons, whom he would denominate **NOBLE AUTHORS**. The Earl of Carlisle has written and printed a tragedy; the Duchess of Devonshire has published some very pleasing poetical compositions: and the witty collection of **PROBATIONARY ODES**, which made their appearance some years since, contained the playful and excellent productions of several persons whose names deserve honourable mention in a more distinguished page, than that of a Court Calendar. Lady Manners has also published a volume of pretty verses; and to the lively pen of Lady Wallace* the town has frequently been indebted for amusement. Though impartial criticism cannot place these productions in the very highest ranks of literature; they still demand the meed of praise, because they are the offspring of an honourable emulation.

It is singular that in an age when literature and the arts are so generally cultivated, when books are known to enlighten all classes of the people, authors of acknowledged celebrity should so rarely min-

* Sister to the Duchess of Gordon.

gle with the *soi-disant* patrons of the Muses. The cabinets of our statesmen are closed against the aristocracy of genius; the habitations of our nobles are also unfrequented by artists of every description, excepting when they are daily employed in the labours of their profession. Even in public they are seldom acknowledged; and if by chance they are recognized, it is by a nod of condescension, which mortifies and degrades the person whom it ostentatiously aims to distinguish.

Books present the abstracts of the mind. The author breathes in his works—lives in their spirit, and is immortalized by their reputation. The exalted orders of the community read, approve, admire: the production of the brain is extolled and cherished; but the heart of the writer often is a prey to poverty and sorrow. It is acknowledged that men of letters are the ornaments of society; yet how rarely are they to be seen in the circles of patronage; in the habitations of splendour! Men as well as women of talents are shut out from the abodes of the high-born, and rather avoided than courted by the powerfully wealthy. In all the gaudy scenes of festivity which annually are exhibited in the metropolis, how few, how very few, persons of acknowledged literary fame are to be met with! England may enumerate, at the present era, a phalanx of enlightened women, such as no other nation ever boasted. Their writings adorn the literature of the country; they are its ornaments, as they ought to be its pride! But they are neglected, unsought, alienated from society; and secluded in the abodes of study; or condemned to mingle with the vulgar. For even among themselves there appears no sympathetic association of soul; no genuine impulse of affection, originating in congeniality of mind. Each is ardent in the pursuit of fame; and every new honour which is bestowed on a sister votary, is deemed a partial privation of what she considers as her exclusive birth-right. How much is genius deceived when it seeks this single, this unconnected species of gratification! How powerful might such a phalanx become, were it to act in union of sentiment, and sympathy of feeling; and by a participation of public fame secure, to the end of time, the admiration of posterity.

It is not only the custom of the present day to exclude men and women of letters from the society of the high-born; that tyrannical species of oppression is also extended to painters, actors, actresses, and the most distinguished ornaments of science.

The pictures of our most celebrated masters are purchased at an inordinate price; and considered as the embellishments of our most magnificent mansions. But the painter is unknown, excepting in his works! The actor*, or the actress, is applauded in public; but, in private, they are seldom honoured by the most trivial mark of approbation. Our nobles make music their study; some of them are tolerable performers; they dedicate whole years to the acquirement of a moderate degree of skill; while their masters, who have attained the utmost altitude of perfection, are considered as unworthy of their friendship and society.

These miserable discriminations are the offspring of the present age: the monsters of this island. In France, even in the days of despotism, genius was deemed the ornament of courts; and men as well as women of letters were honoured with the most brilliant distinctions. Versailles had its female constellations; and, though the brilliant sallies of wit predominated in the scale of popularity, the genuine splendour of literature was looked up to, and worshipped with unbounded adoration.

Among the many nuisances which disgrace the metropolis, there is not perhaps one which excites more horror than the frequency of public executions. The numbers of unhappy culprits that annually forfeit their existence by a violation of the laws, afford sufficient proofs that an ignominious death is no longer our safeguard. Six, eight, and ten criminals executed in the public street, even in the heart of the metropolis, in the broad light of day, before the eyes of the multitude, now (the scene become familiar by repetition) scarcely excites emotion. The populace rather consider the new-drop as a *raree-show*, than as the fatal instrument of termination to all earthly offences. Still more odious to the reflecting mind, is the gibbet, which disgraces our most public roads. In a polished nation, in the very sight of the humane and philanthropic traveller, a filthy offensive example of public justice is displayed, at the expence of public decency! The robberies frequently committed within sight of these hideous scarecrows, sufficiently prove that they harden, more than they deter, the thief; while, by exciting the attention of the traveller, they render him less guarded against the peril that awaits him.

A certain species of refinement seems

* With the exceptions of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Garrick.

now to pervade the various classes of the community. From the stall of the *pois-ferde* to the *boudoir* of the duchess, the tea-table is the magic circle of busy conversation. The nourishing diet which tended to promote the hardihood of our ancestors, is nearly exploded in the haunts of honest industry; while the enervating plant composes the beverage of men, women and children. Time is also taught to display a change of his ancient occupation: and domestics are now sleeping, at the west end of the metropolis, at an hour when the courtiers of THE EIGHTH HARRY were preparing for the noon-day dinner. Novels are also universally read; the female apprentice longs for the hour of shutting shop, that she may indulge her fond imagination in the melting pages of a love-saga; or teach her sensitive heart to palpitate with terror at the mysterious horrors of romantic improbability.

REFINEMENT is also visible in the exterior ornaments of all ranks of people. Veils and parasols are universally adopted, even where the wearers, in other respects, are inelegantly dressed: for the same reason opera-glasses, and even spectacles, are used by the clearest-sighted. Carriages are hung on springs which prevent the advantages of wholesome exercise; sedan chairs convey the buxom woman of fashion through the fatiguing *routine* of morning visits; and, in some great families, annual sums are allowed to the male domestics, for the exclusive provision of powder, perfumes, hair-bags, *bouquets*, and silk stockings!

The lame species of eccentricity governs the household decorations. Sofas of down, pillows of perfume, artificial festoons of flowers, iced wines, and fruits out of season, mark the encroachments of elegant luxury. Yet it is to be admired that the bed-furniture of our most splendid mansions is chiefly composed of cotton: which, in a metropolis like that of England, cannot but be conducive both to cleanliness and to comfort. The velvet canopies of our ancestors were the repositories of dust, as well as the nurseries of obnoxious vermin: and the use of worsted hangings, among the lower classes, unquestionably, by harbouring such nuisances, promotes the contagion of diseases; while it forms an apology both for filth and idleness.

The French and even the Italian languages are now spoken almost universally by our men and women of polished education. The great number of emigrants,

who have become our inmates since the French revolution, have contributed to this wide circulation of knowledge.—Some of the best translations from the German have been the productions of female pens. The Misses Plumptre, Mrs. Inchbald, and several others have imported new exotics from the prolific *parterre* of German extraction: while the laurels of Gallic literature have been fairly and honourably divided round the brows of Madame de Genlis and Miss Gunning.

Translations of acknowledged superiority have also embellished our libraries, from the pens of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Holcroft, and Mr. Marshall*; to the last-mentioned gentleman may also be assigned a liberal portion of that eulogy, which truth should never fail to bestow on enlightened and genuine philanthropy.

While we applaud the liberal patronage which England has bestowed on foreign compositions, we can scarcely forgive the neglect which has been evinced towards the memory of deceased English authors. GIBBON, MASON, and COOPER have passed from a life of celebrity, to a neglected grave! No *public* marks of veneration, no *national* tribute of esteem has graced their memory! The monumental tablet (placed by the hand, and bedewed by the tears, of friendship) points out the tomb of Mrs. Wollstonecraft Godwin; yet illiberal malice and unmanly abuse has disgraced the pages of literature; while it failed to fully the treasures of mental splendour, which this illustrious woman has bequeathed to posterity!

The various occupations assigned to the different sexes, in the metropolis, are now so preposterously absurd, that a reformation is become absolutely necessary. It is no uncommon thing to see men employed in the most effeminate branches of art and commerce; the artificial florist and the man-milliner are the most conspicuous in this class of innovators. Who that has feeling can endure the sight of young and artless females employed at all seasons, and in all weathers, to carry the band-box from morning till night; exposed to the insolence of street libertines, and the perils of vicious example displayed by their abandoned associates, while, with unwhet feet, the perfumed coxcomb measures the ribband at home; or folds the gauze, as he lisps fine phrases to females of distinction! Even in our domestic establishments, the powdered lacquey wafts

* The translator of HERMAN OF UNNA, and many other celebrated German works.

his day in idleness; swings with listless pampered ease behind the gaudy vehicle, or waits in the halls of ceremony, to usher in the morning visitor; while the laborious female is employed in washing, scrubbing, and other domestic toil! How is man degenerated! How much superior are the women of Britain at this period to the effeminated race of modern *petit-maitres*!

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCERNING THE CHRONOLOGY OF AN ANECDOTE IN JEWISH HISTORY.

DIODORUS Siculus (II. 84.) after narrating the fall of Sardanapalus, assigns to Arbaces the Mede, who conquered this king of Assyria, the empire of Asia. On the authority of a work, forged apparently in the name of Ctesias, about the time of Alexander's irruption into Asia, he attributes, to the successors of Arbaces, the names Madaukes, Sarmos, Artias, Arbianes, and Arsaios. To the whole dynasty he allots a duration of 214 years.

"Under the last of these kings arose (continues he) a great war between the Medes and the Cadusians (that is, between the Medic or Persian emperor, and the people of Judæa; Jerusalem being called by the earlier Greeks Cadutis), and from these causes; that Parsodes, a Persian, admirable for courage, prudence, and the other virtues, dear to the sovereign, and distinguished above his fellows in the royal panoply, from some critical displeasure, deserted with 3000 foot, and 1000 horse, to the Cadusians; and gave in marriage his own sister to some one very powerful in those parts. To his commenced revolt, he persuaded the nation to adhere, and for his boldness got appointed leader of the army of independence. But hearing that a great force was forming against him, he armed the Cadusians generally; and encamped at the outlets of the province, no less than 200,000 strong. The 800,000 brought against him by the king Artaios, he conquered, destroying above 50,000, and chasing the rest from the Cadusian confines. Admired for this by the inhabitants, he was chosen king, and continually infested the Median territory, laying waste the whole country. Having acquired great consequence, and his life wasting from age, he bequeathed a curse on the flinching successors to his authority, if the Cadusians ever let go their hostility to the Medes."

This separation of Palestine from the empire of the Medes and Persians Diodorus places before the accession of Cyrus: but in all the Jewish history prior to that prince (and it has descended to us without breaks, and in a very credible form), no instance occurs of any Persian or other stranger acquiring ascendancy in the country. No native king occurs even, who made a successful stand against the great potentates in his neighbourhood, Solomon, perhaps, excepted, whose actions bear no resemblance at all to those ascribed to Parsodes. Whatever allowances be made for oriental hyperbole, or Greek fiction, in the enumeration of the armies, no analogous insurrection can be found, into which this rebellion might be dwindled.

If the Arbaces of Diodorus (as was rendered probable, vol. x. p. 7.) be Darius the son of Hystaspes, the names ascribed to his successors, the Artaias and Arsaioses, must conceal those of the Xerxes and Artaxerxes, who inherited his empire. This is the more to be suspected, as in no preceding period of Medic history can this dynasty of Diodorus be any-wise intercalated; for the Medes were governed by judges merely, (Herodot. Clio, 96.) until Dejoces; and he was regularly succeeded by his descendants, Phraortes, Cyaxares, Astyages, and Cyrus. The insurrection of Parsodes and the people of Palestine, against the Median king Arsaios, would thus be to seek under the sixth king from Darius, Artaxerxes Mnemon; or (if the two upstarts Xerxes II. and Sogdian, were to be omitted in the tale), under Arsames or Arses, the predecessor of the third and last Darius.

Now Josephus places, under Arses and Darius Codomanus, or Darius III. an event in many respects similar to the narrative already produced: his information may be thus condensed. XI. Ant. vii. 2. "Jonathan having died, was succeeded in the high priesthood by his son Jaddua, who had a brother Manasseh. At this time Sanballat, a Cuthean, sent by the last king of Persia, was governor of Samaria: he knew that Jerusalem was a strong place, which had formerly occasioned much trouble to the kings of Assyria, and, being desirous of influence there, gave his daughter Nicaso in marriage to Manasseh." XI. Ant. viii. 1. "The elders of Jerusalem, uneasy that the brother of the high-priest, when married to a stranger, should, contrary to their law, continue in authority, commanded Manasseh to divorce his wife, or not to approach

approach the altar. Hereupon he told his father-in-law that, although fond of Nicæo, he was unwilling on her account to forego his sacerdotal dignity. Sanballat promised him an equivalent benefice; offered to build him a temple on mount Gerizzim; and to secure him, from the Great King, the reversion of his own temporal authority. These promises won Manasseh: he determined to retain Nicæo, and adhere to Sanballat." VIII. 2. "A great disturbance now arose at Jerusalem; because many priests and levites, who had made similar marriages, revolted to Manasseh. Sanballat supported them with money, and divided among them lands and habitations."

"During these transactions, (continues Josephus, XI. Ant. viii. 3.) Alexander had invaded the Persian empire, won a victory in Cilicia, taken Damascus, and invested Tyre. Thence he sent to the Jewish high-priest, Jaddua, for provisions, recruits, and tribute; but was answered, that to Darius the oaths of allegiance had been sworn, and would be kept."

VIII. 4. "Sanballat, on the contrary, publicly renounced Darius; took with him seven thousand of his subjects, or adherents; swore fealty to Alexander; obtained for his partisans the hereditary grants and immunities which he ambitioned; and built for Manasseh the promised temple on mount Gerizzim."

No other anecdote of Jewish history accords so nearly with the account of Diodorus, as this of Josephus. Both Parodes and Sanballat, by giving a female relation in marriage to a man eminent in Palestine, acquire, although Persian strangers*, a factious influence in the province, and employ it in detaching the whole district from its ancient allegiance. Ought it not, then, to be inferred that the history of Sanballat has given occasion to the story of Parodes?

Chronological difficulties arise. How should Ctesias, the physician of Artaxerxes Mnemon, (or even the forger of Ctesias, if his pretended history was in fact a hasty fabulous compilation, got up to gratify the oriental curiosity excited by Alexander's projected expedition) make mention of events connected with the progress of the Macedonian arms? Perhaps the ambitious fancy of Josephus has after-dated

this narrative; for there is improbability precisely and only in all that connects it with Alexander, whose proper historians do not record a visit to Jerusalem, or any alliance with Sanballat. Still less do they authenticate the miraculous interposition, that Jaddua had appeared to the son of Philip in a dream at Dios in Macedonia. This part of the anecdote seems palpably contrived, or modified, in order to decorate a vacant period of the Jewish annals, with the intervention of Alexander, and to aggrandize the Jewish religion by the tale of his submissive reverence.

The suspicion that Josephus after-dates the apostacy of Sanballat, in order to connect with it the progress of Alexander, becomes a certainty on consulting the book of Nehemiah, who has given the earlier part of Sanballat's history, and was himself a main cause in provoking the defection. Nehemiah describes (c. vi.) Sanballat, the Horonite, as denouncing the fortification of Jerusalem; an opposition resulting, no doubt, from the personal excommunication of Manasseh, (xiii. 28.) who had married the daughter of Sanballat, and whom Nehemiah deposed from antipathy (ix. 2.) to marriages with strange women. Nehemiah was the contemporary of Jaddua, whom he names (xii. 11.), but whose son Onias he does not name; and flourished under an Artaxerxes, (v. 14.) from whose twentieth to whose two-and-thirtieth year he held an official situation at Jerusalem. This Artaxerxes lived subsequently to Darius, the Persian, (that is, to Darius Nothus, or Darius II.; for Darius I. is always called "the Mede" in the Jewish scriptures) unto whose reign (xii. 22.) the registers are said to extend: and was, consequently, Artaxerxes Mnemon, and not Artaxerxes Longimanus. So that the commencement of Sanballat's interference in Judæa may with certainty be placed about or after the middle of the long reign (43 years) of Artaxerxes Mnemon; under whose tyrannic successor, probably, the formal revolt of Sanballat was first declared and avowed.

In corroboration of this date, it may be further observed that under Simon, the son of Onias, the son of Jaddua, (Ecclesiasticus, c. I. v. 1. and 2.—25. and 26.) Jerusalem was *not yet* in the possession of Alexander's successors: as the fortification of the town was still superintended by a priesthood, toward whom the Greek idolaters were very intolerant, and of whom they were very jealous; and as the people who had deserted to Samaria, and

* Josephus calls Sanballat a Cuthæan, and makes the Cuthæ a river of Persia: it is possibly the Doujend, which passes by Houran. See Ouseley's *Ebn Haukal*, p. 97.

to the Philistines, are still held up as the *obnoxious*, not those who apostatized to the religion of the Greeks. Even the grandson of Jaddua, therefore, flourished before the completion of the Macedonian conquest of Asia.

From these comparisons of testimony it results that the Sanballat of Nehemiah, hitherto placed under Artaxerxes Longimanus, is the Sanballat of Josephus, hitherto placed under Alexander, and the Parades of Diodorus, hitherto placed before Cyrus; and that he really flourished during and after the latter half of the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon. The date of the book of Nehemiah too acquires from these observations a new precision: it can form no part of that canon closed under Artaxerxes Longimanus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL thank you for allowing me to inform your correspondent, *A poor Northumbrian*, who has lately communicated some very interesting observations relative to the cuckoo, that a person, upon whose judgment and veracity I can fully depend, told me, the other day, he accidentally discovered a nest, about eight or ten weeks ago, in which were deposited the egg of a cuckoo, and four others of a different and smaller kind. The description he gave of the size and colour of the cuckoo's egg I found, upon enquiry, to be perfectly agreeable to the opinions of the most experienced naturalists; and am, therefore, satisfied he was not deceived in this particular. Whenever he approached the place where the nest was situated, he generally observed the old cuckoo near; but a small bird, to which he supposed the other four eggs to belong, sat upon the nest, and hatched the young. The last time this person saw the brood, they consisted of the cuckoo and two of the others. What became of them afterwards he could not tell, as the nest was destroyed.

I have also been informed by another person, whose veracity is unimpeachable, and who had greater opportunities than most men for making observations upon the subject, that he has frequently known the old cuckoo remain near the place where her egg was laid, until it was hatched, when she threw the other young ones out of the nest, and then forsook her own offspring for ever.

These facts, the authenticity of which is indisputable, partly tend to confirm the ancient and established opinion, that the

cuckoo neglects her young. And one reason for such neglect may probably be the gratuitous assistance afforded by other birds in feeding her offspring, of which the latter person above-mentioned assured me he had more than once been an eye-witness.

In an account of the parish of Skelton, given in Mr. Housman's Notes to the History of Cumberland, published by Mr. Hutchinson, mention is made of an epitaph, written upon two brothers, by the late Rev. William Richardson, of Blencowe; on which Mr. Hutchinson remarks, that it is not an original composition. In justice, Sir, to the distinguished character Mr. Richardson supported, and as a relative of that learned man and very valuable member of society, I beg leave, through the medium of your miscellany, to state to the readers of Mr. Hutchinson's History, that the epitaph in question was the production of Mr. Richardson.

In a work abounding with biographical memoirs of eminent and remarkable persons, as Mr. Hutchinson's certainly is, I was surprised to observe so little (and that not very commendable) notice taken of Mr. Richardson. Under his care the school of Blencowe acquired and maintained a degree of celebrity, unequalled at that time by any other seminary in the north of England. He was the author of "Essays on Divine and Moral Subjects," a second edition of which, with considerable additions, he published in 1760; of a poetical essay "On Moderation;" and of a sermon preached on the fast occasioned by the earthquake.

Ravenstonedale, Aug. 6. J. ROBINSON.

JOURNAL of a TOUR through SCOTLAND,
made in 1798, by JOHN HOUSMAN.

(Continued from page 542, vol. 9.)

I NOW enter Tiviotdale, a fine valley, watered by the Tiviot. The hills lower, the vale extends irregularly, and there are some haughs or holm lands, producing good barley and oats; some tracts of poor ground, however, intervene, and occasionally I pass small plots of woodland, and some pretty seats of different gentlemen. Hawick stands in a low vale, and is washed by the Tiviot. It is a small but rather improving town: the streets are narrow, and most of the old houses are thatched; and in the upper story the windows (or sometimes square holes stopped occasionally with a board) peeping through the thatch, have a grotesque appearance.

THE

The surrounding grounds are high, but not so as to preclude cultivation, which reaches the summits, and not much moorland is to be seen near it. The land, however, rises in very awkward and lumpy swells, and looks naked, from a want of wood, and stone walls being the frequent substitutes of thorn hedges. A seat of Lord Napier (one of the fifteen Peers of Scotland) surrounded with plantations, near this town, forms a handsome ornament to it. Hawick carries on considerable woollen manufactures, chiefly in carpets: here also inkle is manufactured in pretty large quantities. The nurseries for raising forest-trees in the vicinity of this town are extensive. The soil in the neighbourhood is a sort of gravelly loam, and produces turnips, potatoes, barley, and clover, with some wheat, but the cultivation of turnips, barley, and clover, seems the prevailing system. A quantity of the finest shell-marl is got within three miles of this town, and used as manure with the greatest advantage. It is found under peat-moss, and is of a whitish colour.

July 23d—Hawick to Melrose, by way of Jedburgh, is 22 miles. I continue to follow the Tiviot for several miles. The vale extends, and becomes more beautiful and fertile, and abounds with seats of the gentry: the nearer hills begin to lower, and admit of improvement by tillage to the top. Here is not, however, much holm land; it generally rises, more or less, from the river. The turnip culture is in tolerable perfection here, and vigorously pursued as a fallow crop: that root is drilled, and horse and hand-hoed: barley and clover are succeeding crops. The soil is very much suited to that system, but too light and gravelly for wheat. Farms are very extensive, and fields in proportion; but inclosing the higher grounds seems a late improvement, and is yet far from being completed. On the opposite side of the river I pass the seat of Lord Minto (late Sir Gilbert Elliot) immersed in deep woods, with a large rocky protuberance on one side. Seats of other noblemen are also to be found in this district, but they are not within sight from the road. The territory of these parts of Scotland, and indeed all those I have passed in this kingdom, is in the hands of great proprietors. I now leave the borders of the river, and proceed over some high grounds on the right to Jedburgh. The greatest part of this tract is in a state of nature, covered with heath and furze; some of it naturally barren, but mostly

MONTHLY MAG. No. 64.

capable of great improvement. Cultivation is spreading up the sides of these heights, and will, no doubt, reach the summits of most of them. The road running upon a considerable elevation, affords an extensive prospect; particularly to the north, east, and west. An extremely hilly country appears on every side, except towards the east, where a flattish district follows the line of the Tweed. The Eilden hills, near Melrose, are prominent objects. I presently come in sight of Jedburgh, seated in a low, and rather woody vale. On my approach to that town, I met several groups of people, principally females, returning thence into the country: some on horseback, but mostly on foot. The women were universally without shoes and stockings on their feet, but had these articles of dress carefully tied up in handkerchiefs, which they carried in their hands while travelling, and put on when at their journey's end, if at distance from home. Many of them were likewise without hats, but all wore clean white caps, made up in the peculiar but antient fashion of the country. A great number of both sexes wore plaids; and a regular and modest deportment characterised the whole. Thinking they were returning from some fair, I took the liberty of asking some questions on that subject. Not immediately understanding what I said, an old matron interrogated me in the common language of the country, "What's your wull?" I repeated my question in a manner that made it intelligible, which I perceived somewhat startled the good old lady and her companions: the former, with looks expressing a reproof of my ignorance, replied, "Why man we've been at the sacrament." I bowed, thanked her, and rode on, reflecting with pleasure on the zeal of these religious people. This, I understand, is a religious rite performed annually in the kirk of Scotland, and those I met were of that description; but among the seceders this ceremony occurs twice a-year. It continues from Thursday till Monday inclusive. Thursday is a fast-day; the minister also preaches, and no business is done on that day. The Friday and Saturday, if I recollect right, are days of devotion. On Sunday the sacrament is given, according to their ideas of administering it; and on Monday the minister again gives a lecture, and the festival is concluded. Every meeting, or kirk, has its own sacrament-days.

(To be continued.)

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AFTER having learned the strange and unhandsome mode that Claudius and X. Y. adopted to raise the reputation of Mr. Josse's Grammar on the ruin of mine, as it appeared in the Monthly Magazine of last December, I have been prevented, by several occurrences, from replying and undeceiving Suditone (if he is a different person from the others). One of these was your refusal of room on account of its length: for which reason I thought myself obliged to change its form, and publish it under the title—*A Vindication of Fernandez's Spanish Grammar, &c.* of which there is already a second edition, carefully corrected and improved; and from which a sensible man will find that Mr. Josse has not read the Spanish Academy (since he quotes them falsely, and attributes to them many errors); and that his work does not correspond to its title; that it does not follow a rational method; its chapters being all under the same order, they are not members of any division, nor of an homogeneous nature; and that the other divisions have not shared a better fate. I also prove that his Grammar contains many errors, not only with respect to the Spanish language, but also to the general rules of grammar. And it is also my firm opinion, that all its errors ought to be pointed out and made known to all learners and to the public, that every one may judge as well of the work as of its author and admirers, and that it ought to be exposed more particularly to those who may fall into the temptation of becoming authors or censors, that they may avoid such errors; since, if it is not done, they will run the risk of expressing themselves as Mr. Josse and his admirers do.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

FELIX FERNANDEZ.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH of AMSTERDAM, taken from the LETTER of a TRAVELLER, who visited that CITY in JULY, 1799.

THE traveller must enter the Dutch territory by the way of Bentheim, and have crossed the melancholy heaths of the late province of Gueldres—he must have performed this journey in a post-waggon equally wretched, and with companions equally dull—to become susceptible of the sensations that animated me on stepping into the *trekschuyt* of Naarden, in which I had to pass four hours more, before I reached Amsterdam. The gentle

gliding of the vessel, the cool air of the morning, and the uniformity of the surrounding objects—the canal from Naarden to Muyden flows through meadows, which only now and then are enlivened by windmills or small villas—composed the billows which impatience at my hitherto disagreeable journey had raised in my soul, and rocked me into a soft repose. I began to form to myself a picture of the city which I now approached, a picture as lovely and charming as e'er the enchantress Fancy drew of an unknown object, for which we feel ourselves interested. The second commercial city of Europe, the metropolis of a powerful country, the chief rendezvous of an honest and diligent people, might justly raise my expectation high. This expectation, blended with the recollection of the first commercial city of Germany, produced a picture, which, to my mind, presented Hamburg on a larger scale; but, alas! the visionary colours of the picture faded on the first touch of reality.

We changed the *trekschuyt* at Muyden, and I rambled through the small town on foot. On the other side of it I found another boat, which immediately set out for Amsterdam. Both banks of the canal were now thronged with country-houses, whose variegated figures at first amused me: but the uniformity of the architecture, and the tasteless mode of painting these buildings, soon fatigued the eye, which longs for a firmer resting-point; and I was very glad when I found it in the view of Amsterdam, which, at the distance of about two miles, arose before me with all its steeples, gates, and bridges, illuminated by the bright beams of the morning-sun. It was really a magnificent spectacle. The skipper greeted us with a joyful “welcome;” the rest of the company—part of which had fallen asleep—gaily cheered one another, and even the horse trotted quicker along. In a short time I landed at Amsterdam. Nothing occurred that could have disturbed my joy on my arrival—no toll-gatherers—no exciseman to overhaul my baggage. I drove directly to the inn, gave my passport to the landlord, he gave it to the municipality, and now I was at liberty to do and go what and wherever I listed.

Amsterdam is one of the largest, and, I believe I may add, one of the most beautiful cities of Europe, and strongly fortified. The streets are all broad, well paved, and—as in the other cities of the Netherlands—kept very clean. The most beautiful of these streets are incontestably

the four called *Grachts*, which derive their names from the four broad canals which flow in a right line through the city for about four miles and a half. These canals have, on each side, broad streets, planted with rows of trees, and connected by beautiful drawbridges. But then this pleasantness is counterbalanced by many disagreeable circumstances. The canals serve to the inhabitants as a receptacle for all kind of filth, which they cast into the water from their houses; this occasions, especially in summer, a pestilent and intolerable stench. In winter, the canals send forth a nebulous exhalation, which begins to rise at about sun-set, and continues often till nine o'clock in the morning: this fog is frequently so dense, that it is impossible to distinguish the street from the canal, whence many an unwary stranger loses his life by falling into the water. These exhalations likewise force the inhabitants to observe the high degree of cleanliness which prevails here, and which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of their health and of the external beauty of their houses, which would otherwise soon be covered with a thick black incrustation. Next to these *Grachts*, the most beautiful street of Amsterdam is the *Kalvers straat*, not so much on account of its breadth and cleanliness—for it is narrow and dirty—but because it extends above a mile and a half in length, and every house presents to the eye of the stranger new objects to occupy his attention and to excite his desires. The whole street is one continued fair, where every thing from the most trifling necessaries of life to the most costly articles of luxury may be purchased; every house is a warehouse, vying with one another in the rarity and richness of the commodities they contain. The politician may here meet with a considerable fund of entertainment; partly because he will observe, with smiling astonishment, that a variety of English manufactures—the importation and selling of which is forbidden by several decrees—are publicly exposed for sale; partly because he will here find a number of his fraternity assembled, as the principal coffee-houses are in this street, probably on account of its vicinity to the Town house. Of the other streets none is peculiarly distinguished, though those nearest to the haven and on the Egge, will appear the most interesting to a stranger, who never before saw a large commercial city, both on account of the prospect, and of the incessant bustle of the busy multitude. “*Olim meminisse juvabit*,” exclaims the Amsterdam merchant when he now passes

along this part of the city; and whoever has, during the present war, been in Hamburg, will certainly find himself comparatively lonely and unsatisfied in the harbour of Amsterdam.

The most disagreeable part of the city is the quarter of the Jews, who, before they were admitted to the rank of citizens, were obliged to dwell, with very few exceptions, in a distinct part of the city, which, indeed, lies within the gates and walls of Amsterdam, but is separated by the Amstel from the habitations of the Christians, communicating therewith only by means of a bridge. The filth in the streets inhabited by the Jews, and the excessive nastiness of the houses, surpass all power of description; and are more disgusting, as one is quite unaccustomed here to such a sight. The Jews themselves are, for the most part cloathed in dirty rags, make a disagreeable noise, crowd around the stranger, begging of him and teasing him to buy some of their wares; and, if an opportunity offers, picking his pocket, so that one cannot be too much on his guard against the tricks of such dexterous and cunning thieves.

The houses in Amsterdam are in general built in an old-fashioned style: only a few in the *Heeren-Gracht* are distinguished by a better taste. As the population of Amsterdam—before the last revolution, by which this city, from obvious causes, lost a number of its inhabitants—had, by degrees, greatly increased; this naturally occasioned a want of room, the consequence of which was, that most of the private houses are so narrow, and the broadest of them has not above six windows in front. The most beautiful houses are in the *Grachts*, which are inhabited by private persons and placemen, and therefore are the dearest*. But here too the houses are narrow from want of room; they have, therefore, sunk stories, through which the usual entrance leads: but, besides, every house has steps, which lead directly into the first story, and the way by which strangers and visitors usually enter.

The public edifices in Amsterdam deserve the most honourable testimony: here there has been no sparing of the ground;

* A house with three windows in front, which has from four to five good apartments, some bed-rooms, and a small garden, is let for 12 or 1400 florins annual-rent. Good houses are now dearer in Amsterdam than before the revolution. This is probably owing to so many placemen and officers of the state, who before that period dwelt at the Hague, having migrated to this city.

[October 1,

for they are all large, and some of them beautiful buildings. Among the rest, the house belonging to the society known by the name of *Felix Meritis* is particularly distinguished by its noble style of architecture.

On the other hand there is a total want of beautiful and spacious public places or squares. That in which the Town-house—and now likewise the tree of liberty—stand, is very irregular, and too much crowded with buildings. The market-places, as the butter-market, the water-market, &c. scarce deserve to be mentioned.—The most pleasant spot in the whole city, I found on the bridge known by the name of *Pont des Amourena*, where there is an excellent prospect. On the one side I glanced over the river down upon the city, and the busy bustle of its laborious inhabitants;—I overlooked many of the bridges situated lower; and the houses, which, with the row of trees on the Amstel form two beautiful side-lines, end in the back-ground in the shape of an amphitheatre, to which the lofty spires, that emulously rise at a greater distance in the city, give a picturesque appearance. On the other side, the eye glides adown the silver stream of the Amstel, dwells upon a thousand small boats, *trekschuys*, and larger vessels, with which the river is covered, repose on the shades of the trees that adorn its banks, delights in the bustle of the busy multitude, in the splendor of the horsemen, the coaches, and the yachts, till, with the stream, it loses itself in the obscurity of distance.

This is the most charming spot in Amsterdam, and, I am almost tempted to say, the only one which can have any charms for a stranger. Public walks there are none, except what are called *Plantagen* reckoned such: but these consist of only some rectilinear strolls of trees, planted, however, at so great a distance from one another, that they only serve to excite an unsatisfied longing after shade. He who has accustomed himself to seek for delight and refreshment in the charms of nature—to awaken his slumbering faculties, and raise his depressed spirits by the sight of the various and grand creations of her unceasing activity,—or to animate his heart with fresh courage and hope by her soft and blissful pictures—he must not choose Amsterdam for his place of abode. The greatest uniformity reigns in the circumjacent country—every where meadows, water, dykes, painted houses, stiff gardens, few trees, and, where there are any, planted in rectilinear rows!—He who can-

not view every thing with the speculating and calculating eye of the inhabitants of this city, he who cannot surrender his whole soul to a desire of gain, let him avoid this place, where the selfish spirit of commercial speculation, and a corrupt taste, blast all the buddings of nature, and render the mind callous to every impression of the sublime and beautiful.

Certainly, though Amsterdam surpasses Hamburg in external beauty, yet it is far behind the latter as to the beauty of the surrounding country, and the state of society.

All that makes a residence in Hamburg agreeable, is wanting here, where there are neither public nor private entertainments, which can have any charms for a man of a cultivated mind.

Public institutions for the advancement of knowledge there are very few. A well-known one is the *Athenaeum*: but what interest can a public school excite, whose professors possess, indeed, a great deal of knowledge, but that only partial, and who, at the same time, are full of the most ridiculous self-conceit. I conversed with one of them about the Critical Philosophy: he owned to me that he had not studied it; “for,” said he, “it has caused the disasters of our country!”—meaning the last revolution.—What intentional ignorance and pertinacious intolerance!—It would lead me too far, if I attempted to give you an idea of the poverty of the Amsterdammers in the endowments of a cultivated mind: it altogether surpassed my expectation. Not that I would deny that I have met with individuals who possessed a variety of elegant knowledge, especially in physics and natural history, which are without doubt the favourite sciences of the Dutch. A laudable proof hereof is the celebrated society *Felix Meritis*, which causes public lectures to be read on subjects relative to these sciences by some of its members—who are divided into active and passive. In their assembly-house, where all the members daily meet to read the newspapers and to play, they have a cabinet of natural history, which is not yet very considerable, but a good foundation is laid for a more complete collection. In the house of the society *Felix Meritis* young painters likewise receive instructions in their art. In general, indeed, the Amsterdammers are fond of painting and drawing: and at the house of every man of rank and *bon ton* you may be certain of meeting with a more or less good collection of engravings and pictures, the latter commonly of the Flemish School. Since the revo-

volution, a collection of pictures, taken from the different public buildings, has been placed in a large apartment of the Town house. In this collection there are many excellent pieces; among others, Rembrandt's celebrated night-piece—*The Patrole*.

This, then, is all I have to say to you of the state of learning in Amsterdam.—I should, indeed, wish to make a few remarks on the here prevalent mode of education, but this is, perhaps, not the proper place for such discussions: and as willingly will you dispense with my treating of the favourite theme of the Amsterdammers, viz. theology, as here likewise I must lead you through fields overgrown with thorns and thistles, and could entertain you only with proofs of the good intentions and restleis zeal of the Dutch divines, especially if you gave me permission to serve up a catalogue of the refutations of Paine's deistical principles, which appeared during my residence there. I now conduct you to the public amusements: you may yourself decide, whether the cultivated stranger will find in them a compensation for the want of literary entertainment.

In this list, the first place is due to the theatres. There are three of them, the German, French, and Dutch. At the first, operas only are performed, in which Mad. Lange (who acted before on the Hamburg stage) performs the principal parts, and Mr. Gelhaar gains much applause as buffoon. The orchestra is pretty good—and the music generally commences with some patriotic air;—as indeed it does at all the theatres. He who can accommodate himself to the taste of the Hollanders, will not be altogether unsatisfied at the Dutch theatre. Several of the actors perform tolerably well: the most esteemed are Mr. and Mrs. Suvek, who act the heroic parts. No regard is here paid to the selecting of proper pieces, or rather there are no good ones to select, at least I saw only bad ones, and several that properly were only fit for children. The dresses and scenery at this theatre are excellent; and the dancers have arrived at very great proficiency in their art. It is worth the while to see such a ballet as *Lodoiska*, in which managers and dancers exert all their powers to satisfy the connoisseur.—At the French theatre, M. Bertin and Schwenzer particularly distinguished themselves: and by their departure the company lost two of its chief supports. A Parisian actor, named Baptiste, who, during my stay at Amster-

dam, several times made his appearance in the buffoon-parts, deservedly excited extraordinary attention.—At this theatre, too, the choice of pieces for representation is regulated solely by the unfortunately very corrupt taste of the public: sometimes, however, they performed plays which were interesting on account of their allusions and reference to the history of the day.

Concerts are very frequent in Amsterdam; and, as may be supposed, differ much as to their degree of excellence. The best are given in the concert-room at the *Felix Meritis*, but to these no one is admitted without a ticket from a member of the society. The other concerts are very seldom attended by persons of rank.

Public balls, routs, and dancing parties, are indeed very often advertized; but there likewise one seldom meets with persons of a superior rank: these entertainments are only for the lower classes, and by the most of these they are frequented, not merely for the amusement of dancing, but with other by-views.

For men, the coffee-house is the chief place of recreation and centre of amusement. This appears from the extraordinary number of such houses, which are always crowded. Politicks form the principal part of the entertainment here. They read as many newspapers as possible, and then discuss their contents, whilst smoking a pipe of tobacco. A few indeed occasionally play at chess or billiards; but rarely, however, and for the most part only young people.

From this short sketch you see that a man of a cultivated taste can find no recreation in the public amusements of Amsterdam: and his lot will appear still more worthy of commiseration, when I assure you, that for the polished stranger there is not entertainment to be found in private companies. This is not owing to any want of hospitality or obliging disposition on the part of the citizens of Amsterdam, but to their contracted and partial views of things. A letter of recommendation to a merchant of Hamburg procures innumerable advantages, interesting acquaintances, repeated invitations, instructors and companions to shew him the curiosities of the city—in short, ONE recommendation is sufficient to render a sojournment in Hamburg extremely agreeable.—In Amsterdam, on the contrary, the merchant, to whom you have a letter of introduction, gives you a most polite reception, invites you to dinner on that or the following day. Here you find the company

[October 1,

pany composed entirely of men (at most only the lady of the house); eat of the most exquisite dishes, drink wines still better, and converse on politics (for as a stranger is acquainted with neither the *chronique scandaleuse* nor the bargains of the change, and the Amsterdamers in general take no pleasure in other subjects, any other conversation cannot easily take place)—and thus have reaped the fruits of your recommendation, except, perhaps, that you may once more be fed in a similar manner.

One of the chief pleasures of the Amsterdamers is to give and partake of such dinners in select family parties, or to visit one another to tea: but then they rarely invite strangers; who, especially since the last revolution, are treated with far less kindness and hospitality than before; as since that period party-spirit rages with the most absolute sway, and has a most baneful influence on the public morals, on the state of society, and on the treatment of strangers. Into whatever company you go, they anxiously endeavour to find out your political and religious opinions: if they are repugnant to the principles professed by the company, you may be certain of not being again invited; on the contrary, you will find every possible obstacle thrown in your way during your stay in the city. If you imagine that you may guard against these inconveniences by remaining silent, you would soon be convinced of your mistake: they would interpret your silence and your actions till they thought they had found out to what party you belonged. This spirit of party is every where visible, and every where maintains its influence. I myself was present, when a cultivated and estimable man was refused admittance to the *Felix Meritis*, because he was attached to the Orange party, and that society is composed of Patriots !****

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read, in p. 137 of your last Number, a conjectural emendation, proposed by Mr. Cogan, of a passage in the sixth book of Virgil's *Aeneid*, I send to you, as an accompaniment for it, the following remarks on the same passage, extracted from the "Analysis of the Hexameter," in a recent publication by Mr. Carey, entitled "Latin Prose made easy," page 165. In doing this, I neither pretend to prefer Mr. Carey's idea to Mr. Cogan's, nor Mr. Cogan's to Mr. Ca-

rey's: my only object is to give your readers an opportunity of comparing the reasons on both sides, and judging for themselves.

"Demens! qui nimbos, et non-imitabile ful-
men,
Ære et cornipedum pulsu simularet equo-
rum."

"*Simularet*, which appears to be the reading of some respectable MSS, is here restored to its station, as better agreeing in tense with *Ibat* and *Poscebat*, whether we choose to understand those verbs as implying the *constant* habit of transgression, or as moreover describing the offender in the very *act* of transgressing at the moment when Jupiter checked him in the midst of his triumphant career by suddenly inflicting on him a public and exemplary punishment of his impiety. If Virgil had used the pluperfect at all on this occasion, he would have written *Simulasset*, not *Simularet*. Every scholar knows that the subjunctive is elegantly combined with the relative to express the *cause, reason, motive*—as here, 'Infatuate wretch! to attempt mimicking,' &c."

Piccadilly, I am, Sir, Yours, &c.
Sep. 6, 1800. E. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AS the attention of the public has of late been directed to the monastic establishments which have been transplanted into this country since the commencement of the French Revolution, your readers will perhaps be gratified by a short account of a visit which I paid, in the course of the last summer, to a convent of monks of the order of La Trappe, situated near Lulworth castle, the seat of Mr. Weld. At eight o'clock of a pleasant morning, in the beginning of July, I left Dorchester, in company with two other gentlemen, one of whom had previously visited the monastery, and kindly undertook the office of guide. After a ride of about eleven miles over downs covered with flocks of sheep, we declined on the right into a small valley overhung with woods. The view at the extremity of this valley is beautifully terminated by the English Channel, and in its centre is situated Lulworth castle, an antique Gothic edifice, consisting of four round towers, connected by as many curtains. As strangers are permitted to see the inside of the castle, we alighted at the principal entrance, on each side of which are two Latin inscriptions, the one commemorating the extended toleration granted to the Roman Catholics in 1780, the other recording a visit from his present Majesty, with which

Mr.

Mr. Weld was honoured a few years ago. Passing through the hall, we were ushered into the saloon, a large lightsome apartment, at one end of which there was an organ, which was played during the time of our stay in the house. From each principal apartment there is a short passage leading to a room constructed in the tower adjacent, which is used as a bed-chamber. The drawing room and library are spacious and elegantly furnished. In the pleasure grounds is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, composed of two vestibules, and a rotunda between them. The altar piece is magnificent, being adorned by three good paintings.

From the Castle, we walked through the fields for about the space of a mile before we arrived at the monastery. This edifice is built of very rude materials, and in a very rude style. Its immediate neighbourhood presents a picture of bleak desolation. The hills are destitute of wood, and the east wind, sweeping from the channel, pinches the early shoots of vegetation. Ringing at the gate of the monastery, we were received by the porter. It is impossible to give an accurate idea of the hideousness of this man's dress, which was composed of a tunic made of coarse, thick, and heavy woollen cloth. Over his shoulders he wore a cope made of the same material: this was partly thrown back, so that his face was visible: but the other monks, who were clad precisely in the same manner as the porter, covered their visages, so that nothing but their eyes and noses could be seen. Their stockings are made of coarse cloth, and their shoes are wooden, and about three inches thick in the soal. After asking whether we had any women in our party, and being answered in the negative, the porter attended us to the refectory. This is a very plain room, with white-washed walls, furnished with a rude table, and two or three wooden-bottomed chairs. We were next conducted to the dining-room. A specimen of the soup and bread, the only victuals allowed to be eaten by the monks, lay upon the table. The appearance of the soup, I must confess, turned my stomach. The bread was absolutely black. Of this fare, the fraternity partake twice a day in summer, and once only in winter. A wooden bowl and spoon, and a coarse earthen-ware cup for each person, composed the whole of their table-utensils. We were next ushered into a kind of common sitting-room, where we found about two dozen of superstitious books, mostly in French, and some few in

Latin. This was the whole of their library. The chapel is neat, but plain, excepting the altar, which is a little ornamented. Passing from the chapel through a cloister, we visited the burying-ground, which occupies a small inner court, overgrown with rank weeds, and tall luxuriant grass. Two graves, already tenanted, are marked by two wooden crosses; and one grave is always kept open ready to receive the next deceased. Our conductor assured us, that each individual of the fraternity prayed sincerely that he himself might soon become the occupant. At this, I am not surprised; for such misery, and such a degradation of human nature, as is exhibited within the precincts of these walls, I never elsewhere witnessed. Having surveyed the lower story, we were shewn up stairs into the dormitory, a long narrow apartment, lighted by a single window at the end opposite to the door. In this one apartment are twenty-four or twenty-five beds, or rather cells, separated from each other by wooden partitions. In these cells, the whole fraternity repose on bare boards, covered with only a blanket and a rug. They rise every night at twelve o'clock, at which hour they go to prayers. This exercise employs them till four, when they go to work in the farm or garden, or in domestic occupations. At eleven they assemble to dinner, and at seven they retire to rest. None of the brotherhood, excepting the porter, are permitted to speak, unless by special permission of the superior. The monks whom we met did not so much as look at us. When we approached them, they turned aside their heads, and crossed themselves in silence. The stillness of the place was awful. Seventeen men and five boys compose the present society; if society that union may be called, whose very essence is unsociability. For the use of these Cenobites Mr. Weld has assigned the monastery, and a farm of sufficient extent to furnish them with the necessaries of life. Their superfluous produce they dispose of at the neighbouring market towns, where they also purchase such few articles as they may happen to want in their simplicity of domestic arrangement.

The porter, though one of the brotherhood, was sufficiently communicative. He complained indeed, that the superior, by continuing him for two years in an office which ought to be occupied by each brother in his turn, had grievously interrupted those devout meditations in which it was his ardent wish to be uninterruptedly employed. Intercourse with strangers, he said,

[October 1,

said, led his thoughts back to that world which he wished to forget. I was not a little surprised, when, on my taking leave of this gentleman, who so earnestly aspired after a separation from the world, I was hesitating in French a short acknowledgment of his polite attention, he cast his eyes on the ground, with a modest humility, half extended his dirty paw, and uttered, in a tone of the gentlest complaisance, *Tant qu'il vous plaira, Monsieur.* A few shillings was the toll levied on our exit from this gloomy abode of ignorance and nastiness, which I quitted with a sigh, breathed in compassion of the lot of those whom vice or folly drive for the expiation of real or fancied iniquities into the community of La Trappe.

P. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE good people of this country have long been told that they are fighting for their religion; and, with a Christian charity that "believeth all things," they seem to credit it. *Religion* and *fighting*, however, are things apparently so different, that it is not unreasonable to enquire a little how they are made to coincide; and I shall request to be indulged with one or two of your columns for the purpose of considering this point.

The religion of the heart, which consists in entertaining worthy sentiments of the Supreme Being, and obeying his will, can scarcely be the subject of war, since human power can neither create nor destroy it. External religion alone can therefore give occasion to drawing the sword; and this may be either for its propagation or for its defence. It has been the doctrine of various periods and parts of the world, that to promote an uniformity of religious faith and rites was the most meritorious employment of the public force. On this plea, Mahomet carried fire and sword through Asia; Charlemagne baptized the Saxons in their own blood; and the Spaniards made a desart of Mexico and Peru. But military expeditions on this account have, within a century or two, become rather discreditable; and the present alliance of Papists, Greeks, and Protestants, Christians, and Musulmans, is not favourable to the revival of the spirit of proselytism by the sword.

A defensive religious war may plausibly be supported either against those who wish to force their own modes of worship upon us, or who restrain us from the free exercise of ours. The Reformation produced

a long series of wars upon both these grounds; and it is not beyond memory, that opposing the tyrannical spirit of popery in these points, was a favorite argument to rouse the martial zeal of this country against an exiled family and their foreign abettors. But popery now, it seems, is "near and dear" to the church of England, and its dangers proceed from a totally opposite quarter. The French atheists are the crusaders of the times, who aim at the destruction of all religions alike. There is no doubt that one of the earliest projects of the revolutionists in France was to overturn their own church establishment, as incompatible with the spirit of freedom and reform; nor can it be denied that many of their leading men have been the declared enemies of religion in general. But, not to say any thing of the change of sentiment in the French rulers, to what particular dangers is the church of England exposed? How can she possibly be injured except through the conquest of the country by a foreign foe, or its reception of French principles by means of a domestic revolution? And will any man in his sober senses pretend that either of these events is in the least degree probable? Would it not be considered as almost treasonable in an *Oppositionist* now to hold out to the public such apprehensions? Would it not be thought the grossest affront to the valour of our army and navy, and the loyalty of the nation? How then are we fighting for our religion? If our political existence is at stake, every thing, certainly, which is included within that existence is also put to the hazard. But who believes that to be the case in the present state of affairs? Who doubts that ministers could make a peace to-morrow which would leave us in perfect security, though perhaps it might not be so advantageous and honorable as could be wished? The pretext of fighting for religion, then, is a mere cant, employed by those who well know it to be such, in order to work upon the hasty and credulous temper of the nation, and to keep up an *alarm*. It is indeed remarkable that the people of England, though far from deficient in animal courage, are more than any other, subject to take alarm. Every thing with us is alarm. We have alarm of invasion, alarm of scarcity, alarm of credit, alarm of the plague, alarm of mad dogs; and under the prevalence of alarm any measures, however absurd and impolitic, are readily adopted. Perhaps alarm on account of religion is not that which might be supposed to make the

the greatest impression at the present day; yet it has been found no difficult matter to excite religious zeal in those, who in no one action of their lives have shewn the least regard to the precepts of religion. A Birmingham mob will be as hearty in the cause of demolishing meeting-houses, as the most venerable council of prelates in anathematising heresy; and it would be easy to point out a character whose *love* to the gospel is very equivocal, though his *hatred* of schismatics and free-thinkers is not at all so.

What we have been so long and so furiously fighting for, has never been fully settled; and at different periods of the war different opinions about it have prevailed. At present, we *may* be fighting for trade, for dominion, for the credit of ministers; but I conceive it can in no true sense be said, that we are *fighting for religion*.

MISOCANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is asked by your correspondent M. H. in the words of Mr. Robinson, "How often will a man during fifty years of maturity and reason, act upon a fair mathematical calculation of his interests, weighing exactly and at once their importance and duration?" To institute a *fair mathematical calculation* of interests, and to weigh exactly and at once their importance and duration, certainly belongs not to every one; but I affirm, without fear of contradiction, that whenever present pleasure and future good appear to be at variance, if the future benefit be apprehended greatly to outweigh the immediate gratification, a wise man will prefer the latter.

And thoughtless and inconsiderate as man undoubtedly is, the sacrifice of present indulgence to future advantage is by no means uncommon; nay, it is a sacrifice which is made every day and every hour. And this simple fact shews at once the operation and value of religious opinion, by which I mean the expectation of an hereafter. For, whether the future good, to which present pleasure is sacrificed, be expected in this world or another, signifies nothing. In fact, the plain question is, can opinion generate feeling, and actuate conduct? A question that needs no reply. When it is asked, "What are the uses of religious opinion?" I answer, that the uses of religious opinion are, by enlarging the comprehension* of the mind, to diminish the temptation of present pleasure; to save the trouble of minute calculation by evidently making the most exalted virtue in *all cases and circumstances* our interest; to supply the link which unites self-love and social, personal and public good.

As I was reading the following line of Virgil, a few weeks ago, with one of my pupils, *AEn.* vi. 242.

Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Aornon, it occurred to me, that it might perhaps be admitted as genuine, if a little spirit were given to it by the following alteration:

Unde locum *Graio* dixerunt nomine Aornon,

Vide *AEn.* vi. 440.

Lugentes campi; sic illos nomine dicunt.

And *AEn.* iii. 210.

Strophades *Graio* stant nomine dictæ.

Chebunt, I am, Yours, &c.
Sept. 7, 1800. E. COGAN.

* See Dr. Priestley on the Analogy of the Divine Dispensations, in his Institutes.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

For the 'Monthly Magazine.'

FRAGMENTS of a MEMOIR of D'ALEMBERT, written by himself, Translated from his ŒUVRES POSTHUMES, vol. i. (lately published).

JOHN LE ROND D'ALEMBERT, Member of the French Academy, of the Academies of Sciences of Paris, Berlin, and Petersburg, of the Royal Society of London, of the Institute of Bologna, of the Royal Academy of *Belles Lettres* in Sweden, and of the Royal Societies of Sciences of Turin and of Norway, was

MONTHLY MAG. No. 64.

born at Paris on the 16th of November, 1717.

Having finished his course of philosophy at the Mazarin College, he received the degree of Master of Arts about the end of the year 1735. He then applied himself to the study of the law, and was admitted as an advocate in the year 1738; but, as he did not much relish jurisprudence, he resolved to study medicine, as being a profession from the practice of which he was likely to derive those pecuniary supplies which his low fortune rendered necessary. To this new study, however, he had applied

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[October 1,

plied only for a year, when the irresistible attractions of the mathematical sciences obliged him to abandon every other pursuit.

Some memoirs, which he presented to the Academy of Sciences, among which was one on the refraction of solid bodies, containing a new and curious theory of that refraction, and another on the integral calculus*, excited in that body a wish to number him among their members, and he was accordingly enrolled in 1741, at the age of twenty-three. After that period he gave to the public a great number of mathematical works, of which mention is made at the end of this historical abstract.

In 1746 his dissertation "on the general Cause of the Winds" † not only obtained him the prize offered by the Academy of Berlin for the best account of that subject, but procured him the honour of being elected a member of that body, by acclamation, and without scrutiny.

In 1752, the King of Prussia offered M. D'Alembert the reversion of the place of President of the Academy of Berlin, then occupied by M. de Maupertuis, whose health was much on the decline; and his refusal of that distinction did not hinder that Prince from bestowing on him, in 1754, a pension of 1200 *livres*, † the first reward which M. D'Alembert's labours had procured him.

At the close of the same year (1754), he was elected, by the French Academy, to fill the place of M. Surian, Bishop of Vence, as a member of that body.

In the month of June, 1755, M. D'Alembert repaired to Wesel on the invitation of the King of Prussia, who was then in that town. His Majesty loaded him with kindness, and even honoured him with a place at his table.

* What we call the inverse method of fluxions, the name given it by the illustrious Newton, the inventor of the whole doctrine.

Translator.

† M. D'Alembert dedicated that dissertation to the Great King of Prussia, in the following elegant lines :

*Hæc ego de ventis, dum venterum octor alis
Pallentes agit Austriaeos Fredericus, et orbi,
Insignis lauro, ramum prætendit olivæ.*

Of winds I treat, while swifter than their wings

Heroic Frederic drives pale Austria's bands,
And, laurel-crown'd, presents the olive branch.

Translator.

‡ See in the Supplement, the letter written by the King of Prussia on that occasion.

At the end of 1755, by the recommendation of Pope Benedict XIV. he was received as a member of the Institute of Bologna. This distinction was unsolicited on the part of M. D'Alembert, who was known to the Pope only by reputation; and, as a law of the Institute then forbade the admission of new academicians till three of their number died, his holiness requested that this regulation might be dispensed with in favour of M. D'Alembert.

In 1756, the king granted him a pension of 1200 *livres*, payable out of the royal treasury*; and, at the same time, the Academy of Sciences conferred on him the title and the privileges of Supernumerary Pensioner; for there was no vacancy among the pensioners, and such a favour had not then been bestowed on any other person.

In the same year (1756), the queen, now queen-dowager, of Sweden, and sister to the King of Prussia, having formed an Academy of *Belles Lettres*, which was to assemble in her palace, and over which she herself was to preside, commanded Baron Scheffer to write to M. D'Alembert, and to offer him a place as a foreign member, a distinction which he gratefully accepted.

At the close of the year 1762, Catherine II. Empress of Russia, proposed that M. D'Alembert should undertake the education of her son, the Grand Duke, and offered him a salary of no less than 100,000 *livres*, through the medium of M. de Soltikof, who then resided as her minister at Paris. M. D'Alembert declined the acceptance of this charge; on which the Empress renewed her invitation by a letter under her own hand, which has been printed in the public papers.† But the attachment which M. D'Alembert entertained for his country and his friends, induced him again to resist this second attempt.

M. D'Alembert having communicated the letter of the Empress to the French Academy, that body unanimously resolved, that it should be inserted in their journals, as a memorial honourable to one of their members, and to learning in general.

Immediately after the conclusion of the peace, in 1763, M. D'Alembert, in consequence of the invitation of the King of Prussia, passed some months at the court

* See the Supplement.

† See a copy of that letter at the end of the Supplement.

of that Prince, who assigned him apartments in his palace, admitted him daily to his table, and distinguished him with marks of kindness, of esteem, and even of confidence.

In the same year he had the most honourable reception at the court of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, to which he accompanied his Prussian Majesty.

While M. D'Alembert had the honour of residing at the court of that monarch, he used every endeavour to induce him to accept of the place of President of the Academy of Berlin, which the death of M. Maupertuis had rendered vacant in 1759. But, notwithstanding the obligation he owed to Frederic, the same motives which had prevented him from yielding to the wishes of the Empress of Russia would not permit him to accept his Majesty's offers. In addition to those motives, the philosopher stated to his Majesty, that the Academy of Berlin numbered among its members men of the most distinguished merit, who were in every respect worthy to fill the place, of which it was neither his wish nor his duty to deprive them. But this representation did not hinder the king from writing with his own hand to M. D'Alembert,* two days before his departure from Berlin, that he would keep the place of President vacant, till M. D'Alembert should think proper to come and fill it; and, in fact, that respectable situation is still vacant.

In 1768 M. D'Alembert, having delivered in the Parisian Academy of Sciences, before the King of Denmark, a discourse which was afterwards printed in the Memoirs of the Academy for that year, and in various journals; the young Duke of Parma, into whose hands a manuscript copy of that discourse happened to fall, made an Italian translation of it, which he sent in his own hand-writing to M. D'Alembert. This was shortly followed by a letter, also written with the duke's own hand, full of expressions of esteem for learning in general, and for that philosopher in particular.

M. D'Alembert was also honoured with several autograph letters from the Empress Catherine, the King of Denmark, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and the Princes of Brunswick. The King of Prussia wrote to him frequently, and he has preserved a great number of the letters of that monarch, which would do the greatest honour

to the sciences, to philosophy, and to his own beneficence, if a respectful deference to the writer would permit M. D'Alembert to lay them before the public.

Besides the mathematical works of M. D'Alembert, contained in fifteen volumes, he has published five separate volumes, in 12mo, of miscellanies in literature, history, and philosophy.

He revised all the articles in mathematics and natural philosophy, which were inserted in the *Encyclopædia*, and he new-modelled entirely, or almost entirely, many considerable articles relative to those sciences, and which contain new views of the elementary parts, which are not to be elsewhere found. See, among many other articles, *Cas Irréductible*, *Courbe*, *Equation*, *Differentiel*, *Figure de la Terre*, *Geometrie*, *Infini*, &c. (Irreducible Case, Curve, Equation, Differential, Figure of the Earth, Infinite, &c.) Besides these articles, M. D'Alembert furnished the *Encyclopædia* with a considerable number of others on general literature and philosophy, such as *Éléments des Sciences*, *Erudition*, *Dictionnaire* (Elements of the Sciences, Erudition, Dictionary), and many less important articles, not to mention a variety of synonymous terms. There are also inserted in the volumes of the Academies of Sciences at Paris and Berlin, many memoirs written by M. D'Alembert, most of them on subjects dependent on the sublime geometry.

SUPPLEMENT to the preceding MEMOIRS.

M. D'ALEMBERT, in his 4th year, was placed in a boarding-school, where he remained till the age of twelve. But scarcely had he attained his tenth year, when his master declared that he could teach him nothing more, that young D'Alembert was only losing his time by remaining with him, and that he should be sent to college, being qualified for the second form.* But, on account of the

* The memory of the master, who gave this proof of his honesty, is still dear to M. D'Alembert, whom he tenderly loved. He assisted his scholars in their studies, with every little help, which his income, then very moderate, put in his power. M. D'Alembert retains the same grateful remembrance of the woman who nursed him, and took care of him till he was four years of age. Immediately on his leaving college, he returned to her house, where he lived almost thirty years; for he did not leave it till 1765, and then only in consequence of the advice of his physician, M. Bouvart, who represented to him, that the state of his health, which had been disturbed by a long indisposition, absolutely required a more salubrious habitation.

* See a copy of that letter in the Supplement.

[October 1,

weakness of his constitution, he was kept at that boarding-school for two years longer, namely till 1730, when he entered on his studies at the Mazarin College. There he performed his exercises in rhetoric with a degree of success which is still remembered at that place of education. It must, however, be confessed, that he might have had better masters. One of the professors of rhetoric (for there are two at the Mazarin College), a man, in other respects, well informed, especially in the scholastic part of his art, though he was deficient in point of taste, often dictated in his class subjects of composition, the prescribed plan and detail of which so little satisfied his young pupil that he frequently indulged in deviation from them, and, which is very surprising, without giving the professor room to find fault. Another of his preceptors, a fanatical Jansenist, who wished to make his pupil a convert to his dogmas, and perhaps one day a supporter of his party, very much opposed the taste which the youth manifested for the *belles-lettres*, especially for Latin poetry, to which he devoted all the time which his academic occupations would allow. The professor pretended that poetry, to use his own words, "dried up the heart" (*désséchoit le cœur*), and he advised M. D'Alembert to read no other poem than that of St. Proper upon Grace; but the young student preferred Horace and Virgil.

His professor of philosophy, who was also a Jansenist of great consideration among his party, and an outrageous Cartesian into the bargain, taught him nothing for two years but the physical pre-motion, innate ideas, and the Cartesian *vortices*. The only advantage which M. D'Alembert derived from his studies during those two years, was confined to some lessons in elementary mathematics, which he received from M. Caron, then professor of that science in the Mazarin College, and who, without being a profound geometer, communicated the knowledge he possessed with much perspicuity and precision. He was the only master whose instructions in those sciences M. D'Alembert ever enjoyed. The passion for the mathematics, which he had contracted, gained daily accessions of strength, and, during his course of law, which happily left him much leisure, M. D'Alembert ardently devoted himself to those enchanting studies. Without a master, almost without books, or a single friend to consult respecting the difficulties which interrupted his progress, he resorted to the public libraries, where he collected some general

ideas, by rapidly glancing over books, and returning home he investigated in solitude his demonstrations and solutions. He was commonly successful in those exertions: he even frequently discovered important propositions, which he supposed to be new; and he felt afterwards a kind of chagrin, which, however, was not unmixed with satisfaction, when he read those propositions in books of whose existence he was ignorant when he made the discoveries.

The Jansenists, who, though no longer his masters, still undertook to advise him, opposed his ardour for the mathematics, in the same manner, and by the same reasons, with which they had combated his taste for poetry. They admonished M. D'Alembert to read their books of devotion, which disgusted him exceedingly. Yet, by way of accommodating matters with them, and, as if to pay his court to them, the young man, instead of their manuals of devotion, read their books of controversy. In these last treatises, he found at least a sort of food which his mind required, food somewhat light, it is true, but which gave to his avidity for information some kind of exercise. But the young man's complaisance did not satisfy his austere directors, whose remonstrances exhausted his patience and finally disgusted him.

At the same time some other friends who were less unreasonable, also dissuaded M. D'Alembert from the study of geometry, on account of the necessity he lay under of applying himself to some profession which was more likely to improve his fortune. This motive induced him to resolve on the study of medicine, and this not so much from any predilection he felt for the profession itself, as because the pursuit of it was more nearly connected than jurisprudence with his favourite study. In order that he might entirely devote himself to this new pursuit, M. D'Alembert at first abandoned the study of the mathematics. He even supposed that he might avoid the temptation of returning to them, by carrying to a friend's house the few mathematical books which he possessed. But, by degrees almost imperceptible, the books found their way back to his lodgings; and, after wasting a whole year in the study of medicine, he finally determined to surrender himself entirely to his predominating and almost only passion. And so completely did he devote himself to its gratification, that, for several years, he absolutely neglected the study of the *belles-lettres*, of which he had been at first so much enamoured: nor did he resume

resume it till he had been some years an academician, and was about to commence his labours in the *Encyclopædia*. The preliminary discourse to that work, of which M. D'Alembert was the author, is the quintessence, so to speak, of the mathematical, philosophical, and literary knowledge, which he had acquired by twenty years' application.

M. D'Alembert wrote a book, entitled *De la Destruction des Jésuites en France, par un Auteur désintéressé* (The Destruction of the Jesuits in France, by a disinterested Author). That work, the only impartial one on the subject, produced its natural effect: it displeased both parties. Shortly after its publication, in the beginning of 1765, the death of M. Clairaut occasioned a vacancy in the Academy, accompanied with a pension, to which the age and the labours of M. D'Alembert gave him a better title than any other member. Yet so it was, that the minister (*M. le Comte de St. Florentin*) constantly refused for six months to put M. D'Alembert in possession of that pension, although the Academy had asked it for him the day after M. Clairaut's death, and at different times repeated the application. The minister at last yielded, though with a very bad grace, to the remonstrances of that illustrious body, to the exclamations of the public, and, it may be added, to those of the learned throughout Europe, who openly expressed their indignation at the manner in which one of their number had been treated. On this occasion the King of Prussia made greater efforts than ever to prevail on M. D'Alembert to accept his offer; but he still had the courage to resist that formidable temptation. His Majesty, far from taking offence at a refusal so persevering, almost so obstinate, redoubled his kindness and regard; a circumstance which would have afforded M. D'Alembert consolation, had it been necessary, for the usage which he received in France.

In 1767, M. D'Alembert published a supplement to his work on the *Destruction of the Jesuits*, and which consisted of two letters. In the first, the author rectifies some slight mistakes which had escaped him; he answers the criticisms made on his work in certain Jansenistical pamphlets, and takes occasion to represent the fanatics of that party in their proper colours. In the second letter, M. D'Alembert treats of the edict of the King of Spain for expelling the Jesuits from his dominions, making such reflections on the subject as are dictated by humanity and philosophy. He there recalls to view a fine passage in a

letter written to him by the King of Prussia. "Although invited," says that Prince, "by the example of other sovereigns, I do not banish the Jesuits because they are unfortunate; I shall do them no harm, and take care that they shall do none; and I do not oppress them because I know how to keep them within bounds."

The King of Prussia gave M. D'Alembert a new proof of his goodness. That philosopher having resolved on a journey to Italy for the recovery of his health, and not possessing the necessary funds, applied to his majesty, agreeably to his own kind and repeated offers of such assistance; in consequence of which he ordered his banker to pay M. D'Alembert 6000 livres. Particular reasons having prevented him from proceeding farther than Languedoc and Provence, on his return to Paris he remitted to the King of Prussia's banker about 4000 livres of the money which remained after defraying the expences of his journey. The banker received a letter, written by his majesty's desire, ordering him to return the 4000 livres to M. D'Alembert, who did not accept the money till he was induced to do so by the reiterated commands of the king, and by the fear of disobliging his august benefactor.

*LETTER from the KING of PRUSSIA to the
LORD MARESCHAL, his MINISTER at the
COURT of FRANCE, in 1754.*

"YOU know that there is in Paris a man of the highest merit who does not enjoy advantages, in point of fortune, proportioned to his talents and his character. I wish to give eyes to the blind goddess, and at least repair some of her wrongs. On this consideration, I request you to offer M. D'Alembert a pension of 1200 *livres*. It is inadequate to his merit; but I flatter myself that he will accept it, on account of the pleasure I should have in obliging a man who joins a good character to the most sublime talents of the mind. You, my dear lord, who think so rightly, will partake with me in the satisfaction of having placed one of the finest geniuses in France in a more easy situation. I flatter myself I shall see M. D'Alembert here, as he has promised to do me that favour, when he shall have finished his *Encyclopædia*. As for yourself, my dear lord, I know not when I shall see you again; but be assured it will always be too late for the esteem and friendship which I entertain for you."

Another LETTER written in the KING of PRUSSIA's own Hand, to M. D'ALEMBERT, when he took LEAVE of that MONARCH at POTSDAM, in 1763.

"THE near approach of your departure is painful to me, and I shall never forget the pleasure I have enjoyed in conversing with a

[October 1,

true philosopher. I have been more fortunate than Diogenes, having found the man whom he so long sought for. But he is about to depart: he is going to leave me. Yet I shall reserve the place of President of the Academy, which can only be filled by him. A certain pre-sentiment apprises me that that event will arrive; but I must wait his own time. I am sometimes tempted to wish that the persecution of the elect may be redoubled in certain countries. I know that this wish is not free from criminality; for it is to wish for the renewal of intolerance, tyranny, and all that tends to make brutes of the human species. You see how I stand. You can put an end when you please to these culpable wishes, which wound the delicacy of my sentiments. I do not press you; I shall not importune you; but shall silently wait for the moment, when ingratitude shall oblige you to adopt as your native soil a country where you are already naturalized in the opinion of those who are capable of thought, and who possess sufficient knowledge to appreciate your merit.

FREDERIC.

A LETTER from the EMPRESS of RUSSIA, written with her own hand, to M. D'ALEMBERT.

"M. D'ALEMBERT, I have read your answer to M. Odar, in which you refuse to transplant yourself to this country, in order to assist in the education of my son. Like a true philosopher, I see it costs you nothing to despise what are called the grandeur and honour of this world. In your eyes, these things are of little signification, and I find no difficulty in joining you in opinion. Viewing things in this light, I cannot but see something mean in the conduct of Queen Christina, who has been so much extolled, and often so justly blamed; but to be born or called to contribute to the happiness, and even to the instruction, of a whole nation, and to disregard such an opportunity, is, methinks, to refuse to do the good which you have at heart. Your philosophy is founded on humanity; and, allow me to say, that you fail in the object you propose, by declining to promote it when opportunity offers. I know you too well as an honest man, to attribute your refusal to vanity; I know that your reason is the love of leisure to cultivate learning and friendship. But what does this signify? Come with all your friends: I promise you and them every comfort and accommodation that can depend on me; and perhaps you may experience more liberty and leisure than you do at home. You have not listened to the pressing invitations of the King of Prussia, and to the gratitude which you owe him; but that prince has no son. I confess that I have the education of my son so much at heart, and you are so necessary to the attainment of my object, that perhaps I press you too much. Pardon my indiscretion on account

of its cause, and be assured that esteem has rendered me thus interested. CATHERINE,

P.S. In this letter I have employed no other sentiments than those which I find in your works. Surely you will not contradict yourself.

A PORTRAIT of D'ALEMBERT, by Himself; addressed, in 1760, to MME. ***.

M. D'ALEMBERT has nothing remarkable in his figure, either good or bad. He cannot form a judgment of his own physiognomy; but it is said to be commonly ironical and malicious. It is, indeed, strikingly marked with ridicule, for which, perhaps, he is not without some talent, and it would not be surprising, if corresponding impressions should sometimes be apparent in his countenance.

His conversation is very unequal, sometimes serious, sometimes gay; according to the state of his mind, very frequently ill connected (*décousue*) but never tiresome or pedantic. No one who sees him can doubt that he has devoted the greater part of his life to profound study. The dose of wit which makes an ingredient in his conversation, is neither so strong nor so abundant as to give uneasiness, or to outrage the self-love of any person; and, fortunately for him, he has no more wit than he shows; for he would not fail to show what he had, from no other impulse than his absolute inability to repress his inclination in that particular. Every one therefore is at ease in his company, without any attempt on his part to interrupt; and it is apparent that he makes no such attempts, which procures him every where a kind reception. His gaiety sometimes descends even to puerility, and the contrast of this boyish mirth with the scientific reputation, whether well or ill founded, which he has acquired, is another reason why he generally pleases, though he seldom makes this his object. He only wishes to amuse and divert those whom he regards.

M. D'Alembert rarely enters into argument, and never with acrimony: not that he is not sometimes disposed to maintain his own opinion; but he feels so little anxious to prevail over others, that he is not much concerned about bringing them over to his way of thinking.

Besides, very few subjects without the pale of the accurate sciences appear to him to admit such evidence as to preclude freedom of opinion; and his favourite maxim is, That a man may say what he pleases, almost upon every subject.

Perspicuity and justness form the leading

ing characters of his mind. In the study of the higher geometry, he has acquired some ability and great facility, which early procured him a great reputation in investigations of that kind. This facility has allowed him some leisure to cultivate literature with some success. His style is concise, clear and precise, commonly easy, without pretension, though chaste, sometimes a little dry, but never uncouth, more energetic than ardent, more just than poetical, and more dignified than insinuating.

Having been devoted to retirement and labour, till he had passed his twenty-fifth year, he entered very late into the world, and never was able to give it much pleasure. He could never bring himself to learn its usages and its language, and perhaps he is not free from a sort of little vanity which makes him despise them. He is not, however, on any occasion unpolite; because he is neither rude nor morose; but he is sometimes uncivil, from inattention or ignorance. Compliments embarrass him; because he has not always ready the formulary by which they are to be answered. His conversation possesses neither gallantry nor grace; and he says obliging things, only because he thinks them, and because those to whom he addresses them are agreeable to him. Thus the leading features of his character are frankness and truth, often somewhat clownish, but never offensive.

Impatient and choleric in a violent degree, contradiction and insult make on M. D'Alembert an impression so lively, that he is not always master of it; but it dissipates while he is expressing his feeling of it. At bottom he is very gentle, easily pleased, more complaisant than he appears, and governed with great facility, provided he does not perceive that he is governed; for his love of independence rises to such a pitch of enthusiasm, that he has often refused things which would have been agreeable to him, if he had not foreseen that they would have brought him under some constraint—a disposition which drew from one of his friends the well-founded remark, *That M. D'Alembert was the slave of his liberty.*

Some people call him wicked, for no other reason than because he does not scruple to laugh at the foolish pretences which disgust him. But, if that be a wickedness, it is the only one of which he is capable. He has neither spleen nor patience to go farther; and it would make him miserable to think that any one, even of those who have taken the most pains to

injure him, should be made unhappy by his means. Not that he forgets injurious attempts and actions; but he knows no other method of revenge than a constant refusal of his friendship and confidence to those of whom he has reason to complain.

His own experience, and the example of others, have taught M. D'Alembert that he ought to distrust mankind in general; but his extreme openness does not permit him to exercise this distrust with any one in particular. He cannot bring himself to believe that he is deceived; and this defect (for it certainly is such, though originating in a good principle) produces in him one still greater, namely, that of being too easily susceptible of the impressions intended to be made on him.

Without a family, and without connections of any kind, early abandoned to his fate, habituated from his infancy to an obscure and confined but free manner of life; happily born with some talents and few passions, M. D'Alembert has found in study and in his natural gaiety a remedy against the state of desolation in which he was placed. He has preserved a sort of existence in the world, without too much anxiety about it, and without the assistance of any person. As he owes nothing, except to nature and to himself, he is ignorant of low cunning and management, arts so necessary to men who make their court to the great in order to arrive at wealth: nay so great is his contempt of names and titles, that he had the imprudence to prefix that sentiment to one of his works. This made him so many enemies among that haughty and powerful class of men, that they wished him to be thought the most vain being upon earth; but he is only high-spirited and independent, and more apt to appreciate himself below than above his real value.

Although his vanity is by no means so excessive as many people think, he is not insensible to its influence; he is even very sensible to the first impression, both of praise and reproach; but in a moment reflection restores the balance of his mind, and makes him regard panegyric with indifference, and satire with contempt.

His maxim is, That a literary man who wishes to raise his reputation on a durable basis, should attend very much to what he writes, sufficiently to what he does, and moderately to what he says. M. D'Alembert regulates his conduct by this principle: he says many foolish things, writes but few, and does none.

No man carries disinterestedness to a greater length. But as he has no wants

or

[October 1,

or caprices to gratify, those virtues cost him so little, that he deserves no praise for them; for they are rather a diminution of vice than an increase of goodness.

As there are but few persons whom he truly regards, and as to those few he makes no parade of affection; those who do not thoroughly know him suppose him to be incapable of friendship. No man, however, takes a more lively interest in the happiness or the misfortunes of his friends. Their interests deprive him of sleep, and on their account he thinks no sacrifice too great.

His soul, naturally sensible, loves to entertain agreeable sentiments, and hence it is at once inclined to be gay and melancholy. To this last impression, indeed, it surrenders itself with a sort of delight; and this natural bias of his mind to a pensive mood very much qualifies him for writing on mournful and pathetic subjects.

With such a disposition it will not appear surprising, that in his youth M. D'Alembert was susceptible of the most lively, the most tender, and the most de-

lightful of all the passions; but solitude and different pursuits for a long time kept him a stranger to its impressions. The sentiment slept, so to speak, in the bottom of his soul; and its resuscitation was terrible. Love has been his bane, and the torment he has suffered from it long made him sick of the world, of life, and even of study itself. After having consumed the early years of his life in meditation and literary labour, he has seen, like the ancient sage, the vanity of human knowledge, which cannot fill the capacity of the soul, and has exclaimed with Amyntas in Tasso, "I have lost the time, which I have passed without love!" But as he was not easily subdued by love, he was not easily persuaded that he was himself the object of that passion. Too long a resistance discouraged him, not by offending his self-love; but because the simplicity and candour of his mind would not allow him to believe that a continued resistance could be only apparent. His soul requires to be replenished, not tormented; to be soothed with agreeable emotions, not to be worn out with mortifying agitation.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ELECTIONS.

THE following is a remarkable specimen of electing members for parliament in the last century. It was taken from a memorandum MS of J. Harrington, Esq. of Kelston, in Somersetshire. Dated 1646.

"A note of my BATHE busynesse aboue the parliament. Saturday, December 26, 1646, went to BATHE, and dined with the maior and citizens; conferred about my election to serve in parliament, as my father was helpleſſ, and illable to go any more.—Went to the George-inn at night, met the bailiffs, and desired to be dismissed from serving; drank strong beer and metheglin; expended about three ſhillings; went home late, but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

Monday, December 28, went to BATHE; met Sir John Horner; we were chosen by the citizens to serve for the city. The maior and citizens conferred about parliament busynes. The maior promised Sir John Horner and myſelf a bɔrſe a piece, when we went to London to the parliament, which we accepted of; and we talked about the synod, and ecclesiastical dif-

missions. I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the citizens about all ſuch matters, and take advice thereon."

"Thursday 31, went to BATHE; Mr. Ashe preached. Dined at the George-inn, with the maior and four citizens; ſpent at dinner ſix ſhillings in wine.

Laid out in viuctuals at the George inn - - - - - 115. 4d.

Laid out in drinking - - - 7 2

Laid out in tobacco and drinking vessels - - - 4 4

"Jan. 1, my father gave me four pounds to bear my expences at BATHE.

Mr. Chapman, the maior, came to Kelſton, and returned thanks for my being chosen to serve in parliament, to my father, in name of all the citizens. My father gave me good advice, touching my ſpeaking in Parliament as the city ſhould direct me. Came home late at night from BATHE, much troubled hereat concerning my proceeding truly for man's good report, and my own ſafety."

"Note. I gave the city messenger two ſhillings for bearing the maior's letter to me. Laid out in all three pounds ſeven ſhillings for viuctuals, drink, and horſe-hire, together with divers gifts."

BIBLE

BIBLE INTERPOLATED.

Is it to be wondered at that authors of all times should be interpolated, and otherwise corrupted, when the Bible itself, published at Paris 1538, a French translation, by authority and the express order of the king (Charles VIII.), should have two such strange texts as these, without the least colour from the original, foisted into the 32d chapter of Exodus, in relation to the golden calf? One of them, that "the dust of the golden calf, which Moses burnt and ground, and strewed upon the water, of which he obliged the children of Israel to drink, soaked into the beards of those of them who had really worshipped it, and gilded them, which remained upon them a special mark of their idolatry." The other, that "the children of Israel spate upon Hur, who had refused to make them gods, in such abundance, that they stoned him with their stones."

These passages are probably traditions picked out of the reveries of the Talmudists; but are sufficient proofs of that shameless audacity of interpolation, which has tainted even the most sacred of books.

AVARICE.

Richardson has given us two very striking instances of this "master passion in the breast."

"Larkham, the apothecary, of Richmond, told Mr. Henry Floyd that his patient, Mr. Watson, a man of a very large fortune, and uncle to Lord Rockingham, just before he died, desired to give him a shirt out of a drawer he pointed to. 'Lord! Sir,' said Larkham, 'what do you mean to think of putting on another shirt now?' 'Why,' said Watson, 'I understand it is the custom for the shirt I have on to be the perquisite of those who shall lay me out; and that is an old ragged one, and good enough for them!'

I remember Mr. Pope repeating to my father and me, in his library at Twickenham, four verses, designed for his epistle on *Riches*, which were an exquisite "description of an old lady dying, and just raising herself up, and blowing out a little end of a candle, that stood by her bedside, with her last breath. The lines here alluded to are in Pope's *Essay on the Characters of Men*, epistle 1st, and the note informs us, was a fact told the poet of a lady at Paris.

"The frugal crone, whom praying priests attend,
Still tries to save the hallowed taper's end;

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 64.

Collects her breath, as ebbing life retires,
For one puff more, and in that puff expires."

SIR GODFREY KNELLER.

Kneller was a man to be tickled with flattery. He was very covetous, but then he was very vain, and a great glutton. Old Tonson, the bookseller, got many pictures from him by playing these passions against the other. He would tell Kneller he was the greatest master that ever was, and send him every now and then a haunch of venison, and dozens of claret. 'O my G—!' said he once to Vandergucht, 'this old Jacob loves me; he is a very good man; you see he loves me, for he sends me good things; the venison was fat!'

Kneller would say to Cock, the auctioneer, and the Christie of his age, 'By G—I love you, Mr. Cock, and I will do you good; but you must do something for me too, Mr. Cock; one hand can wash the face, but two hands wash one another.'

If you would be tickled, tickle first, seems to have been the maxim of Sir Godfrey; or, according to the Latin adage, *manus manum fricat*—put water in the pump!

ANECDOTES OF LUTHER.

Dr. Martin Luther said, in the year 1546, at Eisleben, a short time before his death: "I have, in my life time, been a shield of peace to the pope; but there will come one after me, who will shave the crown of the popish priests with a blunt scythe till the blood comes." This anecdote is related likewise in the Table Talk (part xxii. p. 1367, of Luther's Works), but with the omission of the latter words, the fulfilment of which has taken place in our days.

In a copy of the first volume of Luther's Translation of the Bible, printed at Wittenberg in 1541, in two volumes, *Paul Luther*, the son of the reformer, wrote as follows:

"Anno 1544.

"My dearest father, of blessed memory, related in the presence of his guests and of us all, the whole history of his journey to Rome, which he was obliged to undertake to settle some affairs; and, among other things, he confessed with great joy, that he had there, through the spirit of Jesus Christ, been brought to a knowledge of the verity of the holy gospel, in this manner: as he was going to perform his *preces graduales in scala Laterana*, the saying of the prophet Habakkuk ii. 4. which Paul has introduced in the first

chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, immediately occurred to him, namely, “*The just shall live by his faith.*” On this, he omitted the performing of the prayers, and, when he returned to Wittenberg, he held nothing else but this same chapter to be his chief fundamental, &c.

I PAULUS LUTHERUS, DOCTOR have written this with my own hand at Augsburg, the 7th of August, a.o. 82.

The bible in which Paul Luther wrote the above, is not in the Helmstadt Library, but only a copy taken by some unknown hand. That Dr. Paul Luther, who held the station of physician to several dukes and electors of Saxony, and died in 1590, had, in the year 1582, or at any other time, been in Augsburg, is not mentioned by those who have written his life. However, more than one occasion may have brought him thither.

The anecdote is the more worthy of notice, as we know so little of Martin Luther’s journey to and sojournment in Rome (See his Life by Walsh, sec. xxiii. xxxiv. and Table-Talk, xxii. p. 2378), and we thus learn from the information communicated by his son, that, in the performance of a work of devotion, which was considered as meritorious, and in the midst of a solemn pomp calculated to drive away all reflection, the thought of the worthlessness thereof struck his mind like a flash of lightning, and pursued him on his return to Wittenberg.

WILLIAM WHISTON.

Whiston was much taken notice of after his expulsion from Cambridge, and had the friendship of all the eminent whigs then in London: among these, Secretary Craggs, Addison, Steele, Mr. Walpole, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Sir Peter King, and Lord Chief Justice Parker, were his most intimate. Dining one day with Mr. Craggs, when Addison, Walpole, and Steele were present, the conversation happened to turn on this point, “Whether a secretary of state could be an honest man, as to his veracity in dealing with foreign courts, consistent with the good of his country?” Craggs said it was impossible; Addison and Steele were of the contrary opinion. Having long debated this matter with some warmth, during all which time Mr. Whiston con-

tinued silent, Mr. Walpole insisted on his speaking his opinion: he begged to be excused, as not having made politics at all his study, though the moral duties between man and man he thought very plain. Being pressed strongly to give his sentiments, he said he was very clear that the duty of speaking truth was so strong, that no apprehension of any inconvenience arising from it could be a sufficient reason against it: that it was not always our duty to speak, but, when we did speak, it should be the truth, without any prevarication: and that he did firmly believe, if ministers of state did in general practice it, they would even find their account in it. To which Mr. Craggs replied warmly, “It might do for a fortnight perhaps, Mr. Whiston, but it would not hold.” Whiston immediately asked, “Pray, Mr. Craggs, did you ever try it for a fortnight?” To this no answer was returned. Walpole cried out, “Mr. Whiston, truth has prevailed; Craggs is convicted.”

DRESS.

However the purveyors of fashions may impose on the public as genuises, they are in general mere copyists of ancient modes. There has not been a fashion introduced for the last twenty years, which is not to be traced to its source in old paintings, if we except those which seem to arise from the economical necessities of the times. In all fashions of dress, the changes are so frequent, as not to be worth the serious notice which some writers bestow upon them, although ridicule will often drive an absurdity out of the market before its time. The dress of our present beaux, their poultice neck-handkerchiefs, pantaloons, overalls, &c. &c. will not be known a few years hence, any more than the fashion of 1770, which we give as a curiosity—

The following, says one author, is the dress of a modern fine fellow. “A coat of light green, with sleeves too small for the arms, and buttons too big for the sleeves: a pair of Manchester fine stuff breeches, without money in the pockets; clouded silk stockings, but no legs; a club of hair behind larger than the head that carries it; a hat of the size of a sixpence, on a block not worth a farthing.”

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET

To an INFANT, named ALEXANDER
HORATIO NELSON.

IN this eventful world we often see
On men's affairs the influence of a name;
And oft I think on thine, so dear to fame,
And ponder on thy future destiny.
Brave was the Macedonian chief, but he,
Through mad ambition, set the world on
flame;
And brave Aboukir's hero, void of blame,
But glory's snatched from danger on the sea.
Ah then, dear boy, may *Alexander's* fire
With *Nelson's* intrepidity combine
Thy soul to form, but may the tuneful
Nine
Woo thee in peace to string the *Horatian* lyre;
That guilt nor danger may disturb thy rest,
And old age crown a life supremely bles'd!

Aug. 10, 1800.

ALBOIN.

VERSES

On RETIRING from the NEIGHBOURHOOD
of LONDON.

HOW easy, Serena, to quit the gay town,
And exchange fops and flirts for the milk-
maid and clown,
To leave solemn cits, that with energy tell,
Who died worth a plum, and if stocks rose
or fell!
But the converse to quit of our Belsham and
Wakefield,
And half a score names that to rhyme I can't
make yield,
Is sure a hard task: yet to walk off with you,
And our girls and our boys, I can bid them
adieu;
And by Providence blest, to contentment's
desire,
With the poet's abundance of "meat, cloaths,
and fire,"
Can cheerfully hope in our cottage to find
The transport of life and the solace of mind.
There nature with beauty unborrow'd may
shine,
And read through all seasons some lecture di-
vine;
Excite the ambition by wisdom pursued,
And point from his gifts to the giver of good;
There friends ever welcome glad visits shall
pay,
There books shall the science of ages display,
While your happy example awakes my dull
pow'rs,
With virtue to charge time's swift-galloping
hours;
And spite of *ennui*, should it ever be teasing,
To give and receive the sweet pleasure of
pleasing.
And, O! if unblam'd the fond wish I may
raise
That felicity prompts, to behold many days,

Be my manhood's first care, and the charm of
my age,
Your joys to improve, and each sorrow assuage;
And thus till your destined probations are past,
May I share all beside, but ne'er witness the
last!

W. G. F. Sept. 4.

J. T. R.

INVOCATION to BACCHUS.

HITHER, Bacchus, heav'nly boy,
Hither God of social joy,
Hither, quick thro' ether glide,
Hither, with thy sons preside;
We are vot'ries of thy pow'r,
Wisely we enjoy life's hour;
Whilst with thee no care we know;
Whilst these massy goblets flow,
Whilst with gen'rous wine elate
We exchange our mortal state,
Midst the gods above we rove,
Quaff thy nectar, drink of Jove,
And wand'ring thro' the Cyprian grove,
Enjoy the sweets of heav'nly love.

Bootle, 6th July, 1800.

W.

The UNION with IRELAND applauded, from
a clear View of much future Parliamentary
Good.

AN EPIGRAM.
WHEN Famine, dread hag! scowl'd over
over the state,
And our poor were condemn'd to starvation,
The Commons of England did simply debate,
No good could they do for the nation.
Should roast-beef prove scarce, as roast-beef
has been,
When the Union has mingled wise sculls,
The Union's advantage must clearly be seen,
For doubtless the House will make bulls.
With rump or sirloin on a Sunday be prest
The board of the brave British peasant,
And Liberty's lamp light each Englishman's
breast,
Where extinguish'd it seems for the present.
If true taste and learning, and genius you'd
find,
Attend! or your inquest will fail,
You may rummage the palace, I'm sure, till
you're blind,
But may meet them in Dorchester Gaol.
Chard, Somersetshire, PHELIM O'SHAMBLE.

Aug. 12, 1800.

THE PURSUIT OF QUIET.

In a Series of Elegies, by JOHN DELL, of
DOVER, in KENT, now first published. Con-
tinued from page 146.

ELEGY THE SECOND.

LEFT of each hope that sweetens life, I rove,
The fated victim of no common woe,
To seek fair Peace in this sequester'd grove,
Peace! the last refuge of my hopes below!

Remote
I i 2

[October 1,

Remote from all but Zephyr's gentle sigh,
And only vocal with the woodland song,
Sure in this grove the lovely maid must lie,
—See! yonder, where she, smiling,
glides along.

Hail, long-lost pow'r! hail dove-ey'd nymph
divine!

Lo, at thy feet, a suppliant vot'ry bend!
O deign to view him with an eye benign,
So dying Hope shall find in thee a friend.

Ah! turn not thy angelic face' away!
If thou'l be mine, no more I'll quit this
vale,
But fit beside thee all the live-long day,
And list in silence to thy rural tale.

Hail! thou meek sister of Felicity!
O heed my pray'r, and lead me to thy cell!
Forgot, forgetting, all the world but thee,
Far from the world with thee alone to
dwell.

There may we live, unsought for, and un-
seen.
By Fortune's train, fantastic, cold, and rude;
Nor let the sons of Comus mark the green,
Nor lounging triflers on our hours intrude.
Should some fair nymph by chance our paths
pervade,
Deep in the forest hide me from her charms!
Beauty might win e'en hermits from the
shade;
Her smiles would tear me from thy gentle
arms!

If aught be welcome to our sylvan shed,
Be it the traveller who has lost his way,
Who knows not where shall rest his anxious
head,
Who knows not where his wearied limbs
to lay.

Be it the age-worn peasant, if, at eve,
Far from his herd or bleating flock he
roam,
To seek some frightened lamb, or straggling
beeve;
—Our guest, till morn recalls his foot-
steps home.

Or should some lover, who had lost his love,
Stray near our cot, with hopeless passion
wijd,
Be ours to soothe his care, his pangs remove,
For every care is due to Sorrow's child.

When the sun peeps from out the orient sky,
Oft may we, loitering from our humble
bow'r,
Find out some funny bank whereon to lie,
And twine a wreath of every new-blown
flow'r.

Or oft, beside some rev'rend oak-tree laid,
With eyes half clos'd, to hear the woodland
song;
Or roving, thoughtless, through the chequer'd
shade,
To mark the sun-beams as they glide along.

Or wandering down the margin of the stream,
To cast the light bough to the playful wave;
Or, pausing, watch the moon's reflected beam,
Dance on the rippling waters as they lave.

Calm scenes! for which I bid the world fare-
well;

For which from friends, from social life
depart!

For which I silence e'en my rustic shell,
The kindest soother of my wounded heart!
All hail, sweet Peace; hail dove-eyed maid
divine!

See at thy feet a humble votary bend!
O look upon me with an eye benign,
So dying Hope shall find in thee a friend.

(To be continued.)

LINES

*On the DEATH of the Rev. MR. STEVENSON,
Vicar of Fordwich, in Kent, who dropt down
and expired immediately after performing the
Morning Service.*

(BY THE SAME.)

WHILST yet upon his Maker's praise he
hung,
Whilst yet the strains of virtue graced his
tongue,
Heav'n call'd from earth his gentle soul away,
To share the glories of immortal day.
He spoke! he fell! and, smiling in his fall,
Prepared to go whene'er his God might call,
He cast one glance around, then softly sighed,
Upraised his hopeful eyes to Heav'n and died!
To pitying Heav'n! which made him all its
own,
Without one pang, or one expiring groan!
Farewell, meek spirit! pious, just, and kind!
Farewell thy feeling heart, and polish'd mind!
Farewell from him, who, in his humble shed,
Revered thee living, and laments thee dead!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS there are probably few of your readers
wholly unacquainted with the French
language, the following specimen of the
Patois, or dialect of the province of Poitou,
may not be an improper article for your Mis-
cellany. The subject, which is the conver-
sion of a Huguenot Pastor to the established
faith, though at a time his sect were much
persecuted, was thought a matter of great
triumph, as many other pieces in prose and
verse were written on the occasion.

8th July.

Your's, &c.

J. J. G.

ODE EN POICTEVIN.

*Sur ce qui s'est passé à la Conversion de M. COTI-
BI, Ministre de Poitiers, le Jeudi de la Cène
& le Jour de Pâques, 1660.*

DIEU gard Monsu Cotibi. Dos Alouby,
Qui vedron l'ave tou vi. Prétri querne
pâte,
Et routy don l'hâte.

GI

Gle vedriont l'aué meingé. Pre se vengé,
Véon que gle s'est chongé. Et viré Papistre,
Ly quiéret Menistre.
Ma preton quio bon Pastou. N'a poen felou
De lou rage de tretou. Gle sén gausse & jouë,
Et lou fuit la mouë.
Quond gle préschet do Papau. Tou plen
de mau,
Gl'aussion lez œil én hau. Dizon l'in à l'au-
tre,
O le grond Apôtre!
Ma dépeù qu'eil s'est viré. Glést carvire,
Gla le Cervea treviré. Dizont-eil, ma féche,
Quiellé-qui do Présche.
Y cré ben mé qu'olést zeo. Qui sont itau,
Que tou lou dizace est faú. Qu'o n'est que
révrie,
Lou présche-montrie.
Onsy a poen ton de temps. Pá set vinz
ons,
Qu'o n'ertet cheut de to jons,

Vengui tout à présse. Pr'abouly la Méfie.
Ma preton netre bon Dieu. N'a pà vegieu,
Le bon Pere a soutenguieu. Trejoú netre
Eglise
Contr'eo & Sebize.
Y ne trouë bon ny bea. (Petit Troupea)
Que ve beûlé querne Vea Lez Fame & lez
Home
En chonton vou Seórne.
Prein petit morceá de Poen. Y ne veil poin
Allé au Présche si loin. Ny foire la Cène,
La Bedie pleine.
Ma putou segre la Fé. Et boune Lé
De netre Eglize, qui cré. E'tre netre Mere,
Et qu'o la faú crére.
Vivé-ve don Huguenaú. Fazé le saú,
Rengé-ve o lez Papaú. Et vené à présse
Tretou à la Méfie.
Sequé Monsu Cotibi. Mez Bonz-amy;
Gla pri le meillou Party. Faze-zon de même
Si vezau de l'ésme.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

CLASS of MORAL and POLITICAL SCI-
ENCES, reported by CITIZEN DANNOU.

CITIZEN MENTELLE has commu-
nicated to the Class the continuation
of a work upon the Geography of Greece.
He has treated largely of Laconia, and
taken especial pains to describe the city of
Helos, so unfortunately celebrated by the
slavery of its inhabitants.

Citizen PAPON is occupying himself in
a work, the sketch of which he has offered
to the notice of this Class. It treats of
that scourge which slavery brings in its
train, and which so constantly reigns upon
the frontiers of Turkey, and to which
the general movement, now agitating
Europe, may offer too favourable an op-
portunity of enlarging its limits, and ex-
tending its ravages. *The plague* ought,
he observes, more than ever to engage the
attention of philosophers, and to excite
the vigilance of governments. What are
the means of combating, or of restraining,
this scourge? Such is the inquiry C.
Papon makes the foundation of this re-
search. In retracing the origin of the
plague, the author observes, that Egypt
was ignorant concerning it, during the
period of its glory and happiness; that
is, when the arts and the sciences rendered
the banks of the Nile the most fertile and
the most populous of any on the earth. It
was in Europe, and especially in Italy,
that this scourge was indigenous and en-

demic. We behold it ravaging the Ro-
man territory twenty-five times during
the first five centuries of the republic, and
remark it becoming more rare during the
other two, in proportion as civilization
advanced. It re-appeared under the last
emperors, re-commencing with them the
ages of barbarism, and devastating for a
considerable time the finest European
countries, until the epocha when the rege-
neration of the arts came to extinguish the
seeds of this contagion a second time, or
at least to confine it to the uncultivated
coasts of Africa. He concludes the ad-
dress he makes the Institute, by saying,
" It will be, without doubt, sufficient for
Egypt not to reject the knowledge and
lights which are brought her, in order to
deliver herself in her turn from this horri-
ble calamity; and it will be a great and
consoling spectacle, to behold the warriors
and philosophers of France traversing dis-
tant countries, driving ignorance, tyranny,
and all the plagues before them."

Citizen TOULONGEON read the preli-
minary discourse to a work on the epochs
of the revolution. To write the history
of one's own time, and especially at the
time of revolution, is, the author himself
observed, a hazardous undertaking, and
of extreme difficulty. But having con-
sidered how far this history, written with a
scrupulous impartiality, may afford useful
lessons even to our cotemporaries, and to the
actors in scenes which it is wont to expose,
Citizen Toulongeon concluded that the
advantages

[October 1,

advantages of such an undertaking being public, and the inconveniences only personal, there was no room to hesitate.

In a memoir upon the life and writings of Plato, Citizen DELISLE DESALES complains of seeing the history of this philosopher disfigured in Apuleius, Diogenes Laërtius, and other ancient authors, by the silly fables introduced into them. In his opinion, the author of the *Travels of young Anacharsis* is the only one among the moderns, who has spoken in a manner worthy of Plato, and who may not be charged with transcribing injudiciously anecdotes often improbable, and judgments often calumnious. Plato, at the court of Syracuse, was called by his enemies, the Philosopher of Princes : Citizen Desales restores to him the title of Prince of Philosophers.

Citizen Desales has also read a memoir on the national sovereignty, and he thinks, that to treat on this subject properly, it would be necessary to go back to the epoch when Plato, in the grove of Academus, was reasoning on the origin of civil society. This memoir contains a definition of sovereignty, and an enquiry into its characters, its acts, and its guarantees.

Citizen MERCIER has read three memoirs, the first entitled " Views on M. rals; the second, "Politico-Moral Views;" and the third, " an Historical Fragment on Cato the Censor."

One of the results of the first memoir is, that man, in order to give decision and influence to events, can do more by his character, by the energy of his will, than by his knowledge or his talents, or even than by his virtues.

In commencing the second memoir, Citizen Mercier takes it for granted, that politics, like all the sciences, must rest on the knowledge of facts. He supposes that man must learn to read the succession of future events in anterior revolutions, and to recognize the moral phenomena, the immutability of which governs political chances. But the history of nations manifests in them two propensities which we must include in the number of these constant laws, the love of liberty and the love of repose. On one part, Citizen Mercier sees man always impelled towards republican forms, inviting them where they are not ; striving to retain them, sometimes to exaggerate them, where they are ; and preferring these by instinct to every other species of government. On the other hand, he considers mankind as a great peaceable animal, which has reposèd

for ages under the law of *inertia*, and which, agitated from time to time by the active passions of some individuals, falls again of itself into the habitual calm which befits it. It would be consolatory to believe, with the author, that history offers more days of peace, than days of war, and that the nature of men of itself infallibly puts an end to their projects of perturbation.

The fragments on Cato the Censor is a portraiture, which cannot be said to be flattering. It is a custom to say, *As wise as Cato* ; Citizen Mercier rises up against this proverbial reputation. If he grants to Cato equity, firmness, and even genius; he condemns rigorously his private manners, and especially reproaches him for that harsh and vain pedantry, which, in schools and academies, is only ridiculous, but which, in magistrates, is a vice capable of doing more injury to virtue than bad examples can do. The virtue Citizen Mercier would choose, is not that severe and misanthropic virtue which is practised or displayed less to procure self-satisfaction, than to acquire the right of shewing ourselves dissatisfied with others. The author has inserted in the memoir some ideas on the Censorship, considered as a political institution ; he does not think it a fit one to be established among them ; but, adds he, admitting that this Censorship should appear as necessary, where should we find the Censor ?

In the course of the preceding sitting, Citizen GREGOIRE had read to the class the first part of a work in which he exposes the conduct of different modern nations with regard to slaves, from the origin of the slave-trade to our own days. In continuing this subject at the present sitting the author traces the history of Negroes, and of the traffic in them, in the United States of America. This history is that of the generous efforts of many societies, and particularly those of the Quakers, of many philosophers, and especially of Franklin, to restore liberty to all the blacks, and, above all, to teach them to make a proper use of it. After so many labours, and even after different laws enacted in favour of the Negroes, it is painful to reflect that the number of slaves is yet about 50,000 in the northern states, and about 650,000 in the southern ! The author bitterly deplores this struggle of tyranny against philanthropic knowledge, of cupidity against justice.

The intellectual and moral qualities of the Negroes have been the object of another memoir from the same pen. This piece

piece contains numerous and important details relative to the industry of the Blacks, their dexterity in mechanical arts, and the success of some among them in the career of letters. Among the latter is distinguished Phillis Wheatley, transported in 1761 from Africa to America, at the age of seven years; from thence she was brought to England, where, having learned rapidly the Latin and the English, she published, in this last language, at the age of nineteen years, a collection of poems in some estimation. With respect to the moral qualities of the Negroes, Citizen Gregoire produces numerous instances from which it appears, that even in the bosom of slavery, which degrades and corrupts the mind, the Blacks have admirably cultivated and practised the mild as well as the heroic virtues, filial piety, philanthropy, gratitude, martial bravery, and intrepidity in danger. Such are the facts which Citizen Gregoire opposes to certain theories unfavourable to that oppressed part of mankind. "The vices of the Blacks," concludes the author, "are the work of tyranny, their virtues are their own."

Citizen LEVEQUE has read a first memoir on the Republic of Athens. The result of this memoir is, that the Athenians, with their Archons, their Areopagus, and their council of five hundred, had no idea of the division of, or of the equilibrium, of power. With them, the executive power, disseminated every where, had no consistency any where. All the authorities were resolved into judiciary authorities, none of them possessing in effect a moderating power, capable at all times of stopping or suspending the precipitate resolutions of the others. The assembly of the people, exercising, abdicating, resuming at hazard all the kinds of functions, those of judging and administering, as well as those of making elections and laws, exhibited no other permanent character, than its inconstancy, its agitations, and its fatal docility to the impulsions of every demagogue. It is to these deeply inlaid vices of the constitution of Athens, that Citizen Leveque attributes the faults and the misfortunes of that republic; as it is also to the wisdom, to the power of its moral institutions, she owed her great actions, her great men, her prosperities so short-lived, and her immortal glory.

Certain nations subjugated by Rome had obtained from her the liberty to retain their ancient laws. The Romans, conquered in their turn, preserved in like manner their civil legislation. Alaric II. one of the conquerors who dismembered the

Empire of the West, caused a code of laws to be compiled in 506, purely Roman, in favour of his new Roman subjects. This collection bearing the name of the Alaric Code, is the subject of a memoir which Citizen BOUCHAUD has read to the Class, and which may be divided into two parts. The question discussed in the first is, By what jurisconsults that code was compiled. The second treats of the different texts of which the Alaric Code is composed, and of the interpretations which have been joined to it. In the National Library are two very defective manuscripts of the Alaric Code, one of which C. Bouchaud has sent to the commission of manuscripts, with some written observations.

Citizen ANQUETIL has read the second part of a memoir on the French laws and manners from the fifth century to the tenth. Among the customs connected with the legislation of those times, we remark a penal law promulgated against conspiracies, and frequently renewed or applied in the interval between the first race of kings and the second. In the work of C. Anquetil, whatever relates to this law is terminated by some considerations on political revolutions, and of the duration of the convulsions which they occasion. If one part of the first generation resists, the second softens, the third yields, and the change is consolidated when the fourth commences.

A memoir read by C. LEGRAND D'AUSSI presents the history of the establishment of the common law in France, and contains an examination of the four first works in the French language, which in the course of the thirteenth century, have treated of this law. These works are first "Les Conseils," by Pierre Desfontaines; second, "Les Assises de Jerusalem," attributed to Godfrey of Bouillon, but compiled, in fact, in Cyprus, by Jean d'Ibelin; third, "Les Etablissements de St. Louis," a work whose author is unknown; fourth, "Les Coutumes de Beauvoisis," by Phillippe Beaumanoir. If we are not to search in monuments like these for the principles of a sound jurisprudence, we may at least study in them the important history of that feudal system which has governed France and many other states of Europe, as well as the Asiatic provinces of which the crusading Latins obtained the possession. This memoir of C. Legrand serves to complete that which he had read in the former sitting, on the ancient legislature of the French, comprehending the Salic Law, the law of the Visigoths, and the law of the Burgundians.

In another memoir, which treats of ancient

ancient sepultures, C. Legrand traces the primitive opinions of nations, relative to death and its consequences. In Europe, as well as in Asia, death was considered as a passage into another world, where we should again find the wants and the enjoyments of this. It is according to this idea that the ancients deposited with the dead the objects dearest to them, such as their arms, dresses, and ornaments, and burnt near them their slaves, horses, and even wives. The Gauls went so far as to cast in the funeral pile the bills of credit of the defunct, in order that he might, at the first meeting, constrain his debtors to payment. C. Legrand proves lastly, that the fable of Charon was no less accredited in Gaul than in Egypt, since in many Gallic monuments the piece of money destined to pay the fatal passage has been discovered under the tongue of the dead. Such riches interred with the defunct could not fail to excite the cupidity of many living. But scarcely were they extracted from these sepultures, than they were restored thither as by an insuperable force; for almost always the robbers of those subterraneous treasures caused them, on their death, to be deposited in their own tombs. From thence it comes that in Tartary, especially in the countries of the North, you cannot open a sepulchre without finding in it a tolerable booty. After these general observations, the author points out the different kinds of tombs used in France, from the origin of the nation to the present time. At first, cells or vaults in rough stone were made use of, ornamented on the outside with a pillar of the same nature placed upright; then tombs with inclosures formed in a simple manner, were supported by enormous pillars, with another stone of vast surface for the ceiling: afterwards tombs in mounts formed of earth collected together, and next to them vaults in masonry, coffins of stone, of baked earth, of lead; and lastly mausolea of marble and bronze. This last species of monuments, which dates from the thirteenth century, has experienced several modifications in each of the following centuries, which the author details. From thence, passing to the examination of the different substances deposited in the French sepulchres, he finds, in the most ancient, no other arms than those made with pointed bones, or with sharp-edged flints; in later times appear ornaments and even instruments of copper; and later still, armour and weapons of iron, accompanied with ornaments of gold and silver. But it is in the tombs of the

French kings that the most precious objects are to be met with. Such was the tomb of Childebert, discovered near Tournay, in the last century. Afterwards, in 1704, some excavations made in the church of St. Germain des Prés brought to light a monument, evidently very rich, but at that time it was thought improper to open it.

SOCIETY OF NATURALIST FRIENDS, at BERLIN.

The society had, on the 24th of April, 1798, proposed the following prize-questions:—

“ Supposing that electricity is necessary for the production and formation of hail in the air; may we hope to be able to render the thunder-clouds incapable of forming it, as is done with respect to lightning, by means of conductors?”

“ What means should be applied for this purpose; and what observations and data do we already possess, to which regard ought particularly be had in pursuing further experiments on this subject?”

The society adjudged the prize (twenty Dutch ducats) to the dissertation with the motto.

*Quod potes id tentes, operis ne pondere pressus
Succumbat labor.*

On opening the sealed note, Mr. Wrede, professor of mathematics and natural history in King Frederick William's Gymnasium, was discovered to be the author.

The *accessit* was adjudged to a dissertation with the motto, *Dubitare et aliquid nescire ausi sumus, jam vincat veritas.*—The dissertations will be published at Easter next, in the *Neue Schriften* of the society.

LATE HAARLEM SOCIETY.

The *Haarlem Society of the Sciences* has taken the name of *Batavian Society*: and likewise adopted some alterations relative to the writings published by them: they confine themselves to essays on subjects of natural history. The first part of the first volume of their *Transactions* was, already, in 1799, published, in 8vo. by the bookseller Allart, at Amsterdam. The title is, *Natuurkundige Verhandelingen van het Bataviaansche Maatschaapie der Wetenschappen te Haarlem*, 8vo.

THE BATAVIAN SOCIETY OF THE SCIENCES, at HAARLEM.

At the annual meeting of this society, held on the 24th of May, they proposed the following prize-questions:—

I. “ What may, in consequence of the observations of modern astronomers, especially Herschel and Schröter, be considered

as sufficiently proved, or rendered probable, with respect to extent of the universe, and the order in which the celestial bodies are placed?"

In the answer to this question, the society requires a concise and generally intelligible account of the present state of the science, as far as relates to the subject of the question; and desires that it be briefly shewn how improbable and groundless even some hypotheses are which have been formed in this respect.

II. "In what manner do the different kinds of earth promote the vegetation of plants; and what are the conclusions which, from the knowledge we have acquired on this subject from the most recent progress in the physiology of plants, may be deduced with respect to the choice of manure, and the fertilizing of waste and barren lands?"

III. "Is the study of natural history of so great utility to youth, that it ought to be considered an essential part in a good system of education? And if it be such, what parts of this science ought to have the preference, and what is the most proper and judicious method to encourage young people to the study of the science, and to render it as useful to them as possible?"

IV. "It appears, from the experiments of Chladni, that, if by means of a bow a sound be produced on a round plate of metal or glass slightly covered with sand or dust, the dust assumes determinate figures. Of this phenomenon the society requires a theory, which must be the result of experiments and observations on this subject:—and 1. A particularization of all the figures which each tone produces, and a classification of these figures according to their different kinds:—and 2. A physical explanation why the dust assumes these figures, and of their relation to the respective tones?"

The answers to the three first questions must be sent in before the 1st of November, 1801; the answers to the 4th before the 1st of November, 1802; addressed to *Van Marum, secretary of the Society*, and accompanied with a sealed note, containing the name and address of the author.—They may be written in the Latin, Dutch, German, or French language.

PRIZE-QUESTIONS of the ROYAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES at COPENHAGEN, for the Year 1801.

As no answers were received to the historical, mathematical, and physical prize-questions for last year; these questions are again proposed for the present year, viz.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 64.

I. In History.—What nations discovered America before the Norwegians, and undertook voyages to that part of the globe? How far, particularly how far to the south, did the discoveries of the Norwegians in America extend? The answers must be founded on arguments and conjectures derived from the writings or monuments, weapons, buildings, languages, and traditions of the Americans.

II. In Mathematics.—To find the functions of all the quantities which jointly determine the greatness of the calorific effect of any combustible material used for fuel, as well wood and turf, as fossile coal of every species. The required equation is to be determined to the greatest exactness for four cases: 1. If wood, turf, or coal, be burned in a stove, to warm an inclosed space of air, e. g. of a room: 2. If they be used on a hearth for the purpose of boiling a fluid: 3. If for hardening soft substances, e. g. for burning tiles in a kiln: 4. If for melting hard substances, e. g. for fusing metals. All these equations, taking experience for a guide, are to be so instituted by means of analysis, that from them the ratio of the calorific effect and economical use of each species of wood, turf, and fossile coals may be computed.

III. In Physics.—To find, by experiments, what is the greatest degree of heat which the heated vapour of water can communicate to other bodies? And whether that part of water in a Papinian jar, which is not changed into vapour by means of heat, can have a higher degree of temperature than 212° of Fahrenheit?

IV. In Philosophy.—In disquisitionibus de humanæ, quæ res existentes spectat atque considerat, cognitionis natura et indeole indaganda atque explicanda, post Platonis et Aristotelis tempora, quid philosophia novi præstiterit?—Hic videlicet non innuuntur progressus et incrementa scientiarum doctrinarumque, quæ de rebus agunt existentibus, sive corporeis, sive incorporeis; sed quæritur de nobis intrinseca, quæ subjectiva quibusdam dicitur, harum rerum cognitione; qualis nimurum generatim sit hujus cognitionis indoles, et efficacia, ejusque quænam sit origo et causa, quæ porro sint principia et rationes, quibus illæ cognoscendi modus definitur ac adstruitur, et quibus quæ illi inest aut inesse putatur rectitudo et veritas innititur. De his quidem rebus, quidnam philosophorum meditationibus a Platonis inde et Aristotelis temporibus ad nostram usque ætatem fuerit effectum, quid additum, aut magis confirmatum, aut rectius et planius definitum atque illustratum, historice ut exponatur

[October 1,

exponatur desideramus: aut contra si forsitan nullos omnino progressus in hisce philosophia fecisse videatur, id quidem ex historia dogmatum ut demonstretur.

For the best answer to each of these questions the Society offers the customary premium, consisting of a gold medal, value 100 rixdollars. The answers must be sent (post-paid) before the 1st June, 1802,

to professor Abildgaard, secretary to the Society. The treatises may be written in the Danish, German, French, or Latin language. The authors are requested not to add their name to the title, but merely a motto, which is likewise to be written in the sealed note containing their name and place of abode.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NUMBER VIII. of *Guida Harmonica*; or, an Introduction to the general Knowledge of Music theoretical and practical, in two Parts. The first Part, consisting of Sonatas, Airs, &c. for the Piano-forte; the second containing Essays on the several Branches of the Science, with Illustrations, Rules, &c. by J. Rolfe. 4s. 6d. Broderip, Wilkinson, and Skillern.

The present number of a work, which we have long since introduced to the notice of our musical readers, commences with an excellent sonata (the seventh in this publication), after which the author enters upon an essay on *accompaniment*. Some useful remarks on the *sensible note*, the discord of the *flat seventh*, and the treatment of the *dominant harmony*, have particularly caught our eye, and impressed us with the confidence, that the author is not only adequate to the great task he has imposed on himself in this undertaking, but is no less diligent and zealous in this late stage of its progress, than he evinced himself to be in the earlier parts of his labours. After the essay on *accompaniment*, which is divided into two parts, we find an essay on the method of analysing a composition, with suitable illustrations and examples, in which the musical student will find much valuable information on the subject of composition, as well as in the succeeding essay on irregular harmonies, which conclude the present elaborate and ingenious number of *Guida Harmonica*.

The first Part of the Book of Precepts of a complete Treatise on Music, by Mr. Bemetzrieder. 5s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This didactic work is to be comprised in three numbers, or parts, making in the whole a fifteen shilling book, in quarto. The first part contains the principles and method "which make easy the reading of music, playing, soling, and singing;" the second part is to treat of *thorough bass*, *accompaniment*, the *prelude*, and the art of playing and singing; and the third part is to explain the principles of *transposition*,

and the musical *proportions*. The first part is divided into nine chapters: the first chapter lays down the first elements, as far as concern the notes and clefs. The second presents a short and easy method of learning the *solfia* upon all the clefs; the third gives the form, value, and movement of the musical notes, and marks of silence; the fourth treats of *time*; the fifth contains signs for altering and embellishing notes; the seventh comprises the various musical characters, and recapitulates the several Italian words used to direct the style of performance; the eighth speaks of the extent of an air or tune; and the ninth applies the previous rudiments to practice. On carefully surveying the whole work, we find the several parts judiciously laid out, and the plan well-digested, and cannot but be of opinion that it will be found very useful to young musical students, and tend to save much time and trouble both to the master and pupil.

Three Duets for two Violins; expressly composed for the Use of Teachers, and the Improvement of juvenile Performers, in which is introduced the celebrated *Air of the Cottage on the Moor*, with *Variations*, by J. Sanderson. 5s. Riley.

The ingenious author of these duets has adopted a mode of instruction perfectly novel we believe in violin exercises; but not more *new* than *useful*. The leading notes of every passage of importance are fingered as in piano-forte music, and the practitioner consequently guarded against that awkward and unmasterly style of fingering to which, without such a guide, he is continually liable, notwithstanding the most wary attention of his tutor. Mr. Sanderson, who, in the present compositions, has acquitted himself with considerable taste and judgment, gives in his title-page his reasons for adopting this useful plan, which reasons we quote in his own language for the benefit of the attentive pupil.

"It may not be improper to observe that young

young performers, in playing strange pieces, are apt to take passages wrong, which makes the music appear much more difficult than it really is, and chiefly originates from the position of fingering not being marked at the beginning of the passage, which ought always to be done in progressive music, though heretofore entirely neglected. In the following duets, I have marked the fingering of all the solo-passages, which will be found convenient and improving, and will save both master and scholar a deal of trouble. I have also been particularly careful to shew where the fourth finger is to be preferred to the open string, and where the open string is preferable to the fourth finger; a matter of the first importance, and without the knowledge of which it would be impossible to arrive to any degree of proficiency."

Reflection, a favourite Ariette, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, Harp, Guitar, and Flute. Composed and dedicated to the Duchess of Devonshire, by S. M. H. 1s.

Rolfe.

We find in this ariette some passages so highly delicate and sweet as to evince much happiness of fancy; but we cannot say that the general construction of the melody gives proof of equal judgment and experience. The harmony is not always correct, and the rythm has in some places been neglected. We, however, meet with no false accentuation, nor impropriety of expression; but, on the contrary, discover a close attention to the sentiment, and evident marks of meaning, and of natural taste, and have no doubt, but that the composer, whoever he may be, will, by further exercise, become a favourite author in this species of composition.

Six Glees, composed by Joseph Kemp, of Exeter, and dedicated to the Hon. George Pomeroy. Opera Secunda. 8s. *Skillern.*

Mr. Kemp, we understand, is a young composer; but though, independent of this information, we must have felt conviction of the fact from some trifling marks of juvenility in his present publication, yet we must, at the same time, have acknowledged his claims to that indulgence ever due to *dawning talent*. On our examination of his scores, we find, with a few inaccuracies, much felicity of contrivance, and several judicious modulations. The melodies are in general conceived in a natural and pleasing style, and the parts move with an ease not common to the vocal *counterpoint* of the present day.

O Snake, O stay! a Glee for three Voices. Composed by J. Mazzinghi. 1s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This glee possesses the merit of much

originality. The style throughout is uncommon, and though somewhat odd, is yet engaging and affecting. The several parts are put together with that propriety to be expected from such a master as Mr. Mazzinghi, and the general effect is impressive and interesting.

Book of Examples for Bemetzrieder's complete Treatise on Music. *Skillern.*

In the prefatory page of this work (which consists of *nine parts*) the author observes, that "at the beginning of a treatise on music the examples must elucidate the principles, and facilitate the method of learning; therefore the readers cannot expect to find here (in the present work) some of those happy inspirations of genius which charm the ear; yet the following will give some delight to their understanding, though they are only calculated to illustrate the precepts for the study of the reading, playing, solfaing, and singing." The fact is, that in works of this description, the pupil never expects to find that of which he is not yet supposed to be qualified to judge and enjoy: he only requires that the example should keep pace with the precept, and that due lights should be thrown upon the paths through which they are leading him: this Mr. Bemetzrieder having been careful to effect, we cannot withhold our approbation from his present undertaking, nor hesitate to recommend it to the notice of those who are desirous of learning *much in a little time*.

Adeste Fideles, the favourite Portuguese Hymn on the Nativity, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

With the merits of this hymn, so smooth and *chantant* throughout, the public are well acquainted. The accompaniment to the present edition of it is judiciously arranged, and the whole is recommended by the addition of an English version, at once faithful and elegant.

The Fowler, a favourite Air and Song, extracted from Mozart's celebrated Opera of the Zauberflöte. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte by T. Haigh. 1s. *Rolfe.*

Upon inspection of this piano-forte exercise, we find that Mr. Haigh has done ample justice to the charming subject on which he has been engaged. The variations are fancifully conceived, and the passages in general lie well for the hand. Indeed, the whole considered, he has treated his original in a satisfactory and masterly manner.

K k 2

"Mila

"Mild Spring appears in Joy array'd;" the Words taken from Mrs. Cummyng's Translation of Florian's much admired Pastoral Romance, Estelle. Set to Music for two Voices by Thomas Cummyng. 1s. Skillern.

"Mild spring appears" is a pleasing and familiar little duett. The parts are put together with some degree of judgment, and the bass is well chosen. Many of the lines of the poetry are well turned: we have only to object to its extending to four verses: more than three, to a subject of this nature, gives a lassitude of effect to

the music, and operates against the composer.

When you tell me your Heart is another's; a much admired Air, varied for the Piano-forte by T. Haigh. 1s. 6d. Ralfe.

Mr. Haigh has displayed much dexterity in the arrangement of this rondo. The execution is pretty equally distributed between the two hands, and the whole is so worked as to form a regular and consistent composition, at once calculated to please the ear, and improve the hand of the practitioner.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

St. Stephen's Chapel.

In our last retrospect, we slightly noticed the pictures which have been discovered by the alterations making in the House of Commons. As these very splendid and interesting remains have been the subject of much conversation among all admirers of the fine arts, and have, since that time, been almost entirely removed, and some of them necessarily mutilated; and, as they will probably create much future debate, we think a more ample description than has yet appeared of the state which they were in when first discovered, will be acceptable to many of our readers, and shall therefore devote this paper to that subject.

The profusion of ultra-marine, foil, burnished gold, and every gaudy colour in the rainbow, must originally have been so painfully splendid as to dazzle the eye, and give a stronger impression of one of the enchanted palaces we read of in the Arabian Nights, than of a Christian temple.

Most part of it was probably the work of foreigners; but yet, that we had even then some artists in this country capable of performing some part of the work, seems implied by a mandate, or precept, which Edward III. sent to a nobleman, giving him the power of issuing orders to compel all such as were capable of carvynge, peyning, or gylding, &c. &c. in any part of the realm, to assist in completing his chapel, which he meant to be the paragon of the universe.

It has been generally supposed, that John Van Eyk was the first person who mixed his colours with oil, and his discovery is said to have been made about the year 1410; but by some records still remaining in the exchequer, the sums paid for the building and decoration of this edifice, in which the paintings were all in oil, appear

to have been in the year 1348 and 1349, at which time Edward III. rebuilt and converted it into a collegiate chapel.

The altar was of plain stone, without any decorations, and probably covered with embroidered velvet; for from the profusion of ornament with which the walls were covered, we may fairly conclude it was in the most splendid style.

The first picture to the north-east represents a man in gold armour, holding a white horse, and looking up to a picture of the king, who, with a sceptre in his right hand, and the pix-box in his left, is making an oblation to the Virgin. The sceptre is surmounted with a dove, though in the seals of that day the sceptre of Edward has not that distinction. One of the two figures behind was in red, the other in blue, stockings; they are probably intended to represent two noblemen following in the suite of the king. Before him is a female figure, supposed to be the queen, with a crown before her, and in a suppliant posture at the feet of the Virgin, who is represented as seated in a curious Gothic chair, with the infant Jesus in her arms. Edward, in a black robe, spangled with blue covered with foil, and shoes powdered with pearl, is represented in a suppliant posture, with his hands clasped; and on the sinister side is the patron saint, St. George, assisting him in his devotions, and intimating by his action, that the king must look up to heaven. Part of an inscription beneath has been obliterated, but the words *Mounseyer le Roi and Seynt George* are partly visible.

Six arched niches below the king, &c. are occupied by knights, mostly in gilt armour, with their proper badges and heraldic coats. In the north east corner beyond is represented a boy drest in white, and holding a large taper. There was originally

originally another figure, but it has been destroyed to make room for a flue. Towards the north entrance is a figure with wings composed of peacock's feathers, beautifully coloured, and richly gilt. The back ground is azure, embossed with spider stars. The glory, which is round the head of this, as well as several other figures, is of bright burnished gold; their dresses are blue, green, or red, embossed with small pateras or other devices in white and gold. Several of them hold before them a sort of mantle, on which are various devices: on one are elephants and castles in burnished gold, in allusion to the Castile family. It is worthy of remark, that the artist, not knowing the figure of this animal, has invariably made the proboscis taper the wrong way—small at the part next the head, and gradually enlarging to the end, which is shaped like a trumpet. The mantles are red and blue, and some of them decorated with spread eagles, others with doves, others with dragons, and on one is a gilt pelican with red wings and claws, in the act of piercing its own breast, but without the young ones under it. On each side of one of the north doors are two angels, and a boy holding a taper, in tolerable preservation. All these figures are under pointed arches of a form so pure, elegant, and picturesque, that we cannot help recommending them to the serious contemplation of all such architects as wish to produce a proper effect from the introduction of the order which has been generally and vulgarly styled Gothic.

Over the figures, on an inverted frieze, are the armorial bearings of the royal family, nobility, &c. on eighteen shields. The series commences with the cross of St. George; then follow the arms of the East angles, of Edward the Confessor, of Edward III. impaled with those of his Queen, Philippa of Hainault. Royal arms, supposed to be those of Edward the Black Prince: three other royal arms, supposed to be his brothers, but partly effaced by time. From the other shields, we have selected those of such of the nobles, &c. as were honoured with the order of the garter, which was instituted in this reign: Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster. Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Warwick, died 1369. Ralph afford, Earl of Stafford, ditto 1373, William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, ditto 1396. Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, ditto 1360. Thomas Audley, Lord Audley, ditto 1396. John Chandos, K.B. 1370.

The shield is that of Lord Clifford,

of Westmoreland; two of them are so much defaced, that they cannot be ascertained.

Between each of the shields are small grotesque paintings, on subjects somewhat similar to those of *Breugel d'Enfer*, or *Hell Breughel*, some of them of a nature not very fit for the decoration of a place of worship, though not worse than the carvings on the seats in Henry VIIth's chapel. They are painted and shadowed in lake, on a *vert* ground. Above the shields was an open battlement, filled with stained glass of various colours, interspersed with flowers, sprigs, leaves &c. and so perfectly vitrified, that the colours in some cases have penetrated half through the glass, which is not ground, but of a very uneven thickness; in one part of the pane near two inches, and in another, not half an inch.

The first picture on the south-east side of the altar, is the first miracle of turning water into wine, at the marriage at Cana. The painter has beautifully delineated Jesus Christ as a youth, with a glory, which gives additional light to the head.

The subject of the next picture, though not quite so obvious, is in all probability from the book of Job 1st chap. 19, where the messenger acquainting him with the various and afflicting calamities of his house, thus continues,—"And behold there came a great wind from the wilderness, and smote the four corners of the house, and it fell upon the young men, and they are dead, and I only am escaped alone to tell thee." Admitting this to be the subject, the devil is here represented as coming in the north wind.

Another of this series represents the *Nativity*. In the hand of the angel appearing to the shepherds, is a scroll, on which somewhat appears to have been written, but is erased. The angels have blue wings; one of them appears to be playing on two pipes, which are fastened together by a string that hangs loose. Among other improprieties which yet have been sanctioned by the greatest painters, we find in this picture a most splendid vermillion counterpane. Some of the shepherds are kneeling in humble adoration: some of those beneath, are rearing up long forked rods, or stakes, to make a sheep-penn, and one of them caressing a lamb.

In the next picture, of the *Presentation* the Virgin is arrayed in a beautiful blue and brown drapery, and making the offering of a dove. The head of Joseph in this picture is admirably painted: perhaps better than any thing in the chapel.

To accord with the king and St. George

[October 1,

on the other side, are four figures of females in the dresses of the day; one, supposed to be Queen Philippa; the face, head-dress, &c. being similar to her monument in Westminster Abbey.

Three saints, similar to those before described, were painted under three most elegant pointed arches. Over what is supposed to have been the royal entrance, are the arms of Edward, on a stone canopy, superbly gilt and painted. One of the pictures represents a boy in white, swinging an incense pot.

The antiquarians are somewhat at a loss about the portrait generally said to be Richard II. for though it certainly bears a resemblance to the portrait in the Jerusalem Chamber, which is considered as authentic; yet, admitting these decorations to have been made in 1349, it cannot be intended for Richard, who was not born until 1366.

They are also puzzled about the names, *Euflace* and *Mercure*, which were inscribed under two figures in the chapel. As to the first indeed, he might be a Christian knight; but for the second,—

“ Although the name is neither new nor rare,

We wonder how the devil it came there!”

Query, might not these two names form part of an inscription, which has been partly obliterated by time, and might contain allusions to either heathen deities, or any thing else?

Behind the gallery were two gilt and painted plinths, exquisitely ornamented, with canopies over them, similar to those in the beautiful little chapel belonging to the Speaker. In the brackets that support the arches, is a most beautiful and picturesque variety: some of them are composed of vine leaves; others of rose buds, cut underneath; and oak leaves, with acorns for the centre ornaments; all richly gilt, and the internal parts past over with vermilion; which from its peculiar adhesion

to the stone, has been here generally laid on as a back ground. The *pateras* seem to have been made of some kind of composition, put on wet, and stamped upon the wall, and gilt and coloured when dry. The back grounds, except in the Scripture histories, present no attempt at perspective, but round the outline is raised somewhat higher than the figure. The armorial ensigns are invariably painted on a rich gold ground; by which means, some of the colours which were originally blue, or sable, have turned to a sort of green. Many of them, as well as the other pictures, have since their being laid open, suffered very much from the too frequent application of a wet sponge: but fortunately for the lovers of heraldry, we have been told that the blazonry, &c. has been taken by Mr. Richards, of the Exchequer, whose universality of acquirement, and accuracy of investigation, are too well known to require any encomium.

With respect to the other pictures, decorations, &c. we have been informed that Mr. John Thomas Smith, engraver of *The Antiquities of London*, had, at the time the alterations in the chapel commenced, the permission of the surveyors of his majesty's works, to make drawings from the whole; which we understand he has availed himself of in the fullest extent, by copying all, even the minutest parts, which he means to publish. To Mr. Smith, we believe, there is an allusion in p. 736 of the Gentleman's Magazine for August, where he is denominated *a foreign artist*. We have always considered him as a native of this city; and if we can confide in the testimonies of many of the most respectable pillars of this country, which were given his favour, and printed when he was candidate for the office of drawing-master to Christ's Hospital, he is an admirable draughtsman, a loyal subject, and an honest man.

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[October 1,

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Principes Naturels ou Notions générales et particulières de l'immenſité de l'Espace de l'Univers, &c. par le Joyand, 5 vols. 1l. 4s.

Lettres sur l'Education Religieuse de l'Infance, 8vo. 4s.

Deportation et Naufrage de J. J. Aymé, 5s.

Campagne de Bonaparte en Italie, l'An VIII. 3s.

Cours de Littérature, par Laharpe, vols. 8, 9, 10. 18s.

Mémoires sur le Sourds-muets de Naissance, par Desmortiers. 4s.

Cours d'Instruction d'un Sourd-muet de Naissance, par Sicard, 9s.

Dictionnaire Universel de la Géographie Commerçante, par Peuchet, 5 vols. quarto, 5l. 5s.

L'Homme des Champs, ou les Georgiques Françoises, Poème, par l'Abbé Delille, 8vo. 14s.—ditto 7s.—18s.—3s. 6d.

Manuel Cosmétique & Odoriférant des Plantes, par Buchoz, 5s.

Voyage dans l'Empire de Flore, ou Eléments d'Historie Naturelle Végétale, 2 vols. 6s.

Italian Books lately printed for G. Polidori, No. 42, Broad-street, Sobo.

La Gerusalemme Liberata di Torquato Tasso, 2 vol. royal 18mo. sewed, 8s.

Novelle Morali di Francesco Soave, 2 vol. small 12mo. sewed in one, 3s.

Due Commedie di Goldoni, cioè in Mercanti, ed il Barbero, 18mo. sewed, 2s. 6d.

Due Tragedie di G. Polidori, 18mo. sewed, 1s. 6d.

Novelle Morali di G. Polidori, 2 vol. small 18mo. fig. sewed, 4s.

Olimpia, Dramma in cinq atti, in prosa di G. Polidori, small 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Favole in verso, di Luigi Grillo, small 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Drammi Sacri di Pietro Metastasio, small 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Primo Corso di Letture Graduali del Sig. Ab. Gaultier, sotto gli Auspici di sua excellenza La Contessa Lavinia Spencer, tradotto in Italiano, ed alla grammatica Italiana adattato, da G. Polidori, small 18mo. 6s. 6d.

Pastorale Italico, 2 vol. 8vo. sewed, 8s.

Sigevart, a Novel, translated from the German into English, by Hannibal Lloyd, esq. 2 vol. small 12mo. sewed, 5s.

Ditto, fine paper, sewed, 7s.

Zadig, ou La Destinée, Histoire Orientale, par M. D. Voltaire, small 18mo. with 14 prints, sewed, 2s. 6d.

Ditto, fine paper, 5s.

Ditto, fine paper, with coloured prints, 7s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DOCTOR WOODVILLE, who has lately returned from France, where he has been to introduce the inoculation for the Cow Pox, began the practice upon three children at Boulogne, and placed them under the care of Dr. NOWELL, an English physician, who was desired to send vaccine matter, upon lancets, to Paris, as soon as the arms of those children produced a sufficient quantity for the purpose. This precaution proved to be very fortunate; for, five days afterwards, when the matter of the same pock was tried at Paris, it produced no effect whatever; and the Cow-pox matter which Dr. Thouret had received from Geneva, and which had not been longer than four or five days upon the thread, was found to be equally incapable of producing the disease. As Reau-

mur's thermometer, at Paris, was, about that time, frequently at 29 deg. or above 96 of Fahrenheit, it was concluded that these failures afforded a proof that the vaccine matter does not preserve its efficacy so long during hot, as during temperate or cold weather. The disappointment from the above trials was not, however, of long continuance. The inoculations at Boulogne succeeded, and from them Dr. W. was supplied with matter, at Paris, which fully answered his expectations. Dr. Colon's only child was the first person he inoculated at Paris; and other medical men, in order to testify the confidence they placed in the new inoculation, followed the example, so that Dr. W. had the satisfaction to see the practice extended not only among the children in different hospitals,

pitals, but also in private families in Paris, where no doubt it will soon become general. At Boulogne the Cow-pox inoculation has been continued by Dr. Nowell, who lately transmitted to Paris a report of the numbers to whom he had communicated the infection. With the vaccine matter which Dr. PEARSON sent to Paris, thirty children had been inoculated, of whom ten took the disease; from these ten, only five others were infected, when all further attempts to propagate the Cow-pox entirely failed, and the *matter* was lost several weeks before Dr. Woodville's arrival at Paris.

The late Dr. KIRKLAND has left a valuable manuscript, comprising his third volume of Medical Surgery, which is intended to be published by his son, Mr. J. Kirkland, who practises as a surgeon at Ashby de la Zouch.

Dr. WILLAN will speedily publish *Observations on the Diseases of London, during the years 1796, 7, 8, 9, and part of 1800*, accompanied with Meteorological Tables, and with a great variety of practical and important information.

Mr. PLAYFAIR, the present professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, is understood to be engaged in the composition of a *History of Natural Philosophy*, on a plan somewhat similar to that of Baillie's *History of astronomy*, and of Montucla's *History of Mathematics*.

Dr. BUSBY, whose talents as a musical composer, have received the unanimous suffrages of the most enlightened English audiences, has undertaken to conduct *A Monthly Musical Journal*, which is to contain all the most favourite music, as it appears, of Germany, Italy, and France, and original compositions, partly his own, and partly those of the most eminent living English composers.

A very interesting Journey from Edinburgh through parts of North Britain, containing remarks on Scottish landscape, observations on rural economy, &c. &c. embellished with upwards of fifty beautiful views, in aquatinta, will make its appearance in London early in the winter.

The Nautilus, Captain BISHOP, lately on her passage from New South Wales to China, discovered between 50 min. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. South latitude, and 175 and 176 East longitude, a group of populous islands, to which he gave the name of *Kingsmill Group*. We understand they will be accurately laid down in Mr. ARROWSMITH's new Map of Asia.

The strait which separates Van Diemen's Island from the main land of New Holland (noticed in our last) was discovered,

we understand, by Lieutenant FLINDERS, and has been called *Bass's Strait*.

Mr. J. M. MOFFATT has circulated proposals for publishing a history of the town of Malmesbury, and of its ancient abbey, the remains of which are still used as a parish church; with biographical memoirs of eminent natives.

Lord SOMERVILLE has lately found that the excellence of the quality of Spanish Wool is in part owing to the effects of a sort of calcareo-siliceous earth, mixed with argile, with which, instead of our tar, the Spanish shepherds are accustomed, at certain times, to rub their sheep very plentifully.

The Farming Society, which Sir JOHN SINCLAIR had, last winter, the merit of forming in London, will renew its meetings early in the ensuing winter. It is believed, that the utility of such an institution will then be so much more evident in consequence of the present scarcity and high price of provisions, as to produce the utmost alacrity in all parties, to assist in carrying its beneficent plans into immediate execution.

One of the most curious and useful series of chemical experiments, which have been lately made, is that analysis of sponges, madrepores, &c. the process and results of which Mr. HATCHET lately communicated to the Royal Society, in a paper, of which a few copies have been separately printed, for the gratification of his friends.

Mr. PARKINSON, author of the Chemical Pocket Book, Medical Admonitions, &c. intends to publish, at the meeting of the classes of the different lectures, an essay on Medical and Chirurgical Education, to be intitled, *THE PUPIL*, which is proposed to contain, 1, Remarks on the qualifications required for those intended for medical students. 2, A mode of education proposed, instead of that by apprenticeship. 3, Hints addressed to hospital pupils. And 4, Advice to young men on their first establishment in the profession.

A new edition of Mr. BUTLER's much approved *Exercises on the Globes*, will be ready for sale in the course of October.

A posthumous publication of the celebrated Madame ROLAND, author of an *Appeal to Posterity*, has lately appeared at Paris, edited by L. A. CHAMPAgneux: it consists of her travels in England, Switzerland, &c. and thoughts on a great variety of subjects. An English translation, we are informed, is ready for publication.

Mr. HOUSMAN's *Topegraphy* is nearly ready for publication; printed in

an elegant style, with beautiful engravings, from the press of Mr. Jollie, of Carlisle.

A new edition of the works of Sir DAVID LINDSAY, of the Mount, a Scottish poet, of the beginning of the sixteenth century, and of extraordinary merit, has been undertaken by some learned gentlemen of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

Mr. THOMSON, surgeon, in Edinburgh, the editor of the last English edition of the Chemistry of Fourcroy, will publish in the ensuing winter an original work on the principles of chemical science.

A new periodical work is announced, to be entitled, *Annals of English History*, being a Narrative of Events, that have occurred since the conquest in 1066, arranged in chronological order, wherein the Sovereigns of England have been principally concerned. Selected from Sandford's *Genealogical History*, compiled at the Herald's Office under the auspices of King Charles II.; to be continued to the demise of Queen Anne, embellished with busts of the different sovereigns, their arms, supporters, and mottos. The work will not exceed 33 numbers, at one shilling each, and will make three handsome volumes.

Dr. ALEXANDER THOMSON has in the press, a familiar work on the cure and prevention of diseases. He proposes to include every useful fact contained in Tissot, Buchan, Wallis, Parkinson, and other popular writers, with the improvements and recent discoveries; and he is printing it in a small type and size, that it may be sold at a very moderate price.

Dr. BATTY will begin his course of lectures on the theory and practice of midwifery, and on the diseases of women and children, on Monday, October 6, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at his house, No. 6, Great Marlborough-street.

Lectures Discontinued. Dr. MARSHAL, is obliged, on account of his health, to discontinue the *Anatomical Lectures*, and the *Practical Anatomy*, in Bartlet-court, Holborn-hill. On looking back to the time, he has been employed in Anatomy, now about seventeen years, he recollects labours which it is hoped have contributed to the advancement of the science; though the projects formed, have not been executed to the extent intended. On withdrawing, he carries with him a grateful remembrance of the most generous and steady support he has had from students. Acknowledgements are also due to those medical characters, who have been

pleased to encourage the anatomical endeavours in Bartlet-court, by a liberal neutrality, or fair recommendation. On this occasion too, he cannot help feeling with fresh force, the obligations to the senior physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the years 1783 and 1784; under whose patronage the demonstrations in anatomy commenced.

Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, well known as the author of many valuable works on subjects of rural and political economy, has invented an improvement in the construction and management of hot-houses, from which that branch of gardening may be expected to derive every great advantages.

Dr. MOYSE, the ingenious blind lecturer on natural philosophy, has lately, in his summer retirement at Pittenweem, in Fife-shire, repeated, extended, and varied those experiments by which the identity of galvanism and electricity was demonstrated. He has found, that the grand experiment succeeds just as well with a column of copper, zinc, and moistened clay, as with silver, zinc, and wet pasteboard. He has observed some remarkable variations in the production of gas in water, by the shock from this galvanic column. And he has founded upon the whole, a curious theory of earthquakes, and of the manner in which the equilibrium of electricity is maintained between the earth and the atmosphere.

The conductors of the *MONTHLY PRECEPTOR*, over and above their usual prizes in books, globes, and instruments, value fifteen guineas per month, propose in December to give the sum of ten pounds for the best set of Merchants' Account books, produced by any boy educated in a public charity school. The trustees of such schools, it may be supposed, will enforce an attention to this proposal on the part of the masters.

Messrs. COLE and LEVETT, of Colchester, propose to publish by subscription six anthems, or pieces of sacred music, selected from the works of Arcangelo Corelli, and applied to English words. It has long been the subject of regret that this great master has left no specimens of vocal music; and to supply, in some degree, this *desideratum*, several movements, peculiarly adapted to the purpose, have been selected from his works, and applied to English words, in the form of anthems.

Dr. MILLER's long expected publication of music to Dr. Watt's Psalms and Hymns, and to the selection by Dr. Williams, is nearly ready for the press.

At

At the same time will be published Dr. MILLER's *New Instructor for the German Flute*, rendered easy to the meanest capacity: a work he has been strongly solicited to publish, as he is perhaps one of the oldest public performers on that instrument now living, having assisted at *Handel's Oratorios* during his life time.

The University of St. Andrew's, for which the session for 1800—1801, commences within a few days, has lately been rising very much in fame, as a seminary for liberal education. Dr. GEORGE HILL, at this moment, perhaps, the most eminent among all the Scottish clergy; Dr. ROTHERHAM, well known in England by his writings, and his discoveries in philosophy; Dr. HUNTER, the disciple and friend of the late Lord Monboddo; Dr. BARRON, from whom an important work on the principles of composition has been for many years earnestly expected; Mr. VILANT, a gentleman of the highest distinction among mathematicians, and other gentlemen scarcely less eminent for genius, erudition, and science; are the professors and governors of the seminary.

A correspondent informs us, that POTATOES sweetened by the effects of frost, if washed, sliced, pressed, boiled, and in the boiling purified, first with powdered charcoal, and afterwards by the ordinary methods of purifying syrup, and refining sugar, will afford a sufficiently profitable return of fine and wholesome SUGAR; while the refuse may be used either in feeding cattle, or as manure. Frosted potatoes are at present suffered to go to waste.

Towards the close of the last year the difference of religious opinions caused a schism in the synagogues of Amsterdam. A Jew of considerable talents is the leader of the new and more enlightened sect, which would abolish all the absurd usages with which the rabbins have loaded the law of Moses. The heads of the synagogues applied to the Batavian magistrates for assistance, hoping by their interposition to bring back the separatists into the old society. But no attention was paid to their application, because it militated against the principles of toleration; and a complete schism ensued. More than a hundred families joined the reformers, and have now a separate synagogue.

The unfortunate naturalist DOLOMIEU has, according to the last accounts from Palermo, been transferred to a more healthy prison. Admiral Nelson and Sir William Hamilton are said to have prodded the French General Dugua, that

they would apply to the Queen of Naples to have Dolomieu treated, in future, as a prisoner of war.

The French captain Baudin, and a number of learned men and artists, will shortly sail from Havre, on board the corvettes *Le Geographe* and *Le Naturaliste*, on the voyage of discovery of which we spoke in our last. He has received the necessary passports from all the governments at war with France.

Mr. ELLICOTT, the gentleman appointed on the part of the United States of America, as a commissioner for running the boundary line between that country and the Spanish dominions in America, is about to publish the journal which he kept during the time he was employed in that undertaking. Mr. Ellicott proceeded from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio; whence after providing himself with every necessary for his expedition, and being accompanied with artificers, surveyors, &c. together with a part of one of the legions of the United States, to protect them through the Indian country, he proceeded down the Ohio and Mississippi to Natchez, a small town about 300 miles above New Orleans, and the appointed place of rendezvous.

The celebrated astronomer, SCHRÖTER, writes to M. Von Zach, of Gotha, that he has drawn the following conclusions from his late observations upon Mercury. 1, That the rotation of that planet is within a few minutes of 24 hours. 2, That its figure and atmosphere are similar to those of Venus. 3, That its highest mountains are on its southern hemisphere, as in the earth, the moon, and Venus. 4, That the mountains bear a still larger proportion to its diameter than those of the moon and Venus.

In the electorate of Saxony there are 49 Latin schools, 700 German schools in the towns, and 6000 in the country.

A translation of Dr. AIKIN's *General Biography*, vol. i. is now printing in Germany.

In 1799, the population of Riga, according to the authority of M. KARAM-SIN, was, of Germans, 6,025 males, 6,119 females; Russians, 2,154 males, 1,746 females; Poles, 2,066 males, 1,607 females; Livonians, 2,965 males, 3,707 females; Finlanders and Elthonians, 151 males, 103 females; Foreigners, 718 males, 192 females; and of Jews, 131 males, 121 females. Total, 27,708. Königsberg, on the authority of the same traveller, contains 40,000 inhabitants.

Professor WIEGLEB in a dissertation on

on the Griffin, concludes, from a passage in Herodotus, lib. 4. that the Griffins were not a species of beasts, but a people of Scythia who inhabited a country where gold was found in the beds of rivers.

A bookseller of Halle, in Germany, has published a prospectus of a new literary journal, to commence on the first of January, 1801, in which authors are to give notices and reviews of their *own* works! This plan is, however, as good as that of the anonymous reviews, in which an author's work is frequently reviewed by a literary rival, or by a secret, malignant, and unprincipled enemy.

JEAN BAPT. MONTGOLFIER, one of the brothers who invented the air-balloon, has been appointed to the place of the lately deceased *Leroy*, in the Conservatory of Arts, &c. in Paris.

Travellers, of every nation, who return from France, are lavish of their praises of the excellent and judicious administration of Bonaparte. He appears to be idolized throughout France, and the French people are at length described as being contented and happy.

The celebrated natural philosopher and mathematician, **VAN SWINDEN**, who was sent as deputy from Holland to the committee at Paris for establishing equal weights and measures, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Directory of the Batavian republic.

Mr. J. Fr. UNGER, member of the Senate of the Academy of Arts and Mechanical Sciences, at Berlin, known to the German public by his types cut in steel, and his maps engraved in wood, has been appointed *professor of the art of engraving in wood* to that academy.

In the *Algemeiner Literarischer Ausziger*, a German literato requests to be informed whether there be any good biography of the famous Robin Hood; and if any such exist, when, and where it was printed, and where it may now be found?

The Emperor of Germany having appointed a new committee for education and public instruction in his dominions, has issued a decree by which his protestant subjects who wish to study in foreign universities, are forbidden to go to any other than that of Göttingen, Wittenberg, Leipzig, and Tübingen. A general hope is, however, entertained that an exception will be made in favour of Jena, as proofs can be given that no revolutionary principles are now suffered there.

Dr. GRIESBACH has compiled his new critical edition of the New Testament,

which will be put to press instantly. Another very splendid edition of the Greek Testament, according to the text constituted by Dr. Griesbach, and enriched with prefatory discourses and introductions to every book, by the same, is now preparing at Leipzig, by that eminent bookseller, Mr. Goschen, the editor of Wieland's and Klopstock's works. A new Greek type has been cut expressly for the purpose, under the inspection of Dr. Griesbach, which may be adopted, in future, as the standard for an elegant Greek type.

Dr. PAULUS, a skilful Orientalist, and a man of great ingenuity and learning, is publishing a Commentary, in four volumes, for the New Testament in German, enriched with all the new researches and observations of divines and literary men.

Mr. SCHMIDT has completed his excellent work on empirical psychology, in which the tenets of the Kantian philosophy are blended with the finest remains and discoveries lately made in that useful part of philosophical enquiry.

Mr. UGEN, professor of the Oriental languages, is publishing the second volume of the Illustration of the Old Testament.

M. EIDESTAEDT is closely engaged upon the edition of Diodorus Siculus, proceeding, at the same time, with a republication of Mr. Wakefield's admired *Lucretius*, with additional notes and observations.

Dr. ERSCH, the most laborious and accurate compiler of literature, not only in Germany, but in all Europe, the author of the *Repertory of Literature*, which is an index to every work published in every country in Europe, within the last fifteen years, and the publisher of *la France Littéraire*, from 1771—96, in three volumes received with approbation by the National Institute, has left Hamburg, where he resided heretofore, being engaged as secretary to the *Universal Literary Gazette*, at Jena. He is considered as a very useful acquisition to the most extensive literary review in Europe (more than 8000 copies being printed daily, in 4to.) in which more than 400 correspondents and critics are engaged.

The Greek Anthology has of late had the good fortune to attract the attention of several distinguished commentators. Besides the splendid edition of the *Anthologia Graeca* by Mr. De Bosc, of Amsterdam, published at Utrecht, 3 vol. in 8o. which is particularly valuable from the critical Latin translation of Hugo Grotius, and

and besides the learned commentary of Professor Jacobs, at Gotha, the fourth volume of which is now in the press; Mr. Fluschke, a disciple of Prof. Schütz, at Jena, has published a work, intitled *Animadversiones in Anthologiam Græcam*.

A small and neat edition of Æschylus, has been published by Mr. Schütz, at Jena, in which the Greek text is given without any notes, according to the best manuscripts, and the best corrections of Porson, Hermann, and the editor. It is dedicated to that able and amiable man, Mr. Caillard, Paris, late ambassador of the French republic at the court of Berlin.

At the end of this year will appear a work under the title, *Translations of German Poems, extracted from the musical Publications of the author of the German Erato, to which are added some new pieces by the same hand.* Berlin.—The author, Mr. Cresford, at Berlin, to whom the public is indebted, among others, for the best translation of Bürger's Leonore, which has till now appeared, will exclude from this collection several poems, which he had received only on account of their agreeable musical composition, and will supply their place with others, which deserve more to be brought to the knowledge of the English reader. The edition will be elegantly printed on fine vellum. The same person is now closely employed in making a metrical translation of Mr. Kotzebue's recent plays in blank verse, *Gustavus Vasa* and *Knight Bayard*; for which purpose he got the manuscript from Mr. Kotzebue himself, when the poet was passing through Berlin on his way to Russia, whither he went for some months, only to settle his affairs, having obtained a passport from the Emperor.

In the St. Michael fair at Leipzig, a new rhythmical translation of Ossian's poems, by Mr. Rhode, of Berlin, printed at Berlin, for Frölich, will be published in three volumes, 12mo. The same author is publishing now a *Theatrical Gazette*, which there is no doubt will be conducted with more skill and ability than other publications on the same subject.

Prof. JAKOBS, at Gotha, has published a translation of the *Atkinson Letters*, (Lond. 1798), of which the first volume (718 pages 8vo.) was published at Leipzig, in the Eastermäss Fair, 1799, and the second at the same fair 1800. The author has taken the trouble of looking for and quoting the passages in the ancients, on which the several assertions are founded. He has, moreover, added many illustrations and amendments.

The same learned Professor is employed on a new and more complete collection of the Fragments of Menander, in which he will put together all that has been written on that poet, and is dispersed in many books which are not easily to be got. In this edition many passages in Atriophron Aristaenetus and other sophists, who used often to borrow from Menander their expressions as well as their thoughts, will find their proper illustration.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.—*Extract of a Letter from Venice, 2d of April, 1800.* The election of the Pope, and opening of the campaign, give new life to Italian literature. To the latter subject relate the beautiful prints on the behaviour of the Aretines towards the French, published by Bardi; and the *Storia politico-militaire dell' attual guerra contro la Francia*, by an Officer of Engineers in the Imperial service. Not on military transactions, but on politics are a *Specchio della Democrazia Francese*.—*Il Saint Julien, ossia Memorie di un Emigrato della Francia*;—*Le ricchezze dell' Italia passate in Francia*, published at Venice by Zatta, and mostly copied from Mallet du Pan;—*La democrazia esaminata ne suoi abusi*—*Rendi conto Parigi*;—and likewise *L' abolizione dei Gé-suiti, considerati come una delle cause principali della Rivoluzione Francese*. Whether the last-mentioned work had any influence on the mind of Pius VII. we know not; it is, however, remarked, that he has re-appointed and promoted many Ex-jesuits. Even the secretary of state for Latin correspondence belonged once to that order. To the *Election of the Pope* the following works of edification relate, as for instance—*Il quadro del Cuore umano*;—and likewise two dissertations by Dr.—Marchetti of Lucca: *Sulle proprietà dei beni ecclesiastici*, on which subject he has entered into a controversy with another canonist, —Bolgeni,—and, *Del danaro straniero che viene a Roma e che ne va per cause ecclesiastiche*.—The *Vita e fasti del Sommo Pontefice Romano Pio VI.* is pretty well written: another Life of that Pope, with 12 plates, is in the press. The controversy about the commencement of the new century has put likewise one Italian pen in motion. The advocate —David, of Venice, wrote *Analisi sull' opinione cronologica circa il termine del secolo 18 ed il principio del 19 secolo*. He votes for 1801, and says, *fu stupore* to enter into a war of words about it. In France and Spain they were less unanimous on this question.

DRAMATIC LITERATURE has been enriched

[October 1,

enriched by several translations from Kotzebue, &c. Instead of a general journal of the theatres, an *Indice degli Spettacoli teatrali rappresentali nel decorso 1799, e carnevale 1800*, is printed by Bianchi.— Two new literary journals have likewise appeared, viz. *La fruſtra Letteraria per l' anno 1800*, and *Il Corriere Letterario per l' anno 1800*, on the plan of the Jena Review, and *Algem. Litterar. Anzeiger*.

In the historical account of the progress of literature in Germany, published by M. WILL, in the German Museum, the following curious instance is mentioned of the scarcity of books before the invention of printing. The Elector Palatine Lewis, who had been indefatigable during his life in collecting books, and who, in 1421 left his library to the University of Heidelberg, had not been able to obtain more than 152 volumes, of which 89 treated of theology, 12 of canon and civil law, 45 of medicine, and 6 of astronomy and philosophy.

The Emperor of Russia has published an Ukase, ordering the establishment of a colony of 10,000 persons in Siberia, on the confines of China. The colonists are to consist of discharged soldiers, and of persons sentenced to banishment. The government engages to build houses for the first 2,000, and to supply them with grain, &c. for eighteen months, and each colonist is to be exempt from taxes during ten years. One of the avowed objects of this colony is, to increase the trading intercourse between the Russian and Chinese empires.

By the letter of a Jesuit, lately published in Germany, it appears that in 1702 an accurate measurement of a degree of latitude, took place in China, by order of the Emperor Kanghi. It comprehended exactly 56,987,9 French toises.

M. FOURCROY, at Paris, is now employed in the composition of a new *System*

of Chemical Knowledge, intended to supersede his former great work on this subject.

Mr. P. F. TISSOT has recently published, at Paris, an admirable translation, in French verse, of the *Elegues of Virgil*, with the addition of several pieces from the works of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus.

Rural Economy is, at this time, a principal subject of the publications of German literature. A work intitled, "Tracts, Veterinary and Economical, on the Management, Breeding, and Stalling of the common domestic Animals," is, at this time, in a train of publication, in numbers, at Leipscic. Three numbers, on sheep—on horses—and on cattle, have been already published. The work will be completed in seven or eight numbers. Its author is Mr. Professor RENTER. It is illustrated with engravings. This is but one of many publications on rural economy, in which Germany abounds.

A private institution under the name of the **LATIN SOCIETY**, has subsisted at Jena, ever since the year 1734. It had fallen into neglect and decline. It has lately revived. Professor Eichstadt, the present director of that society, has published an able and elegant essay, defending its plan, deducing its history, specifying its proper pursuits, exciting its members to the active culture of every thing connected with classical literature, and aiming to attract to the society the curiosity and respect of the public.

An edition of the **Antiquarian and Technological Works** of the celebrated BREITKOPF, is now in a train of publication at Leipscic. They consist of enquiries into the origin and history of playing-cards, the manufacture of paper from linen-rags, the art of printing, &c. &c.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from August 20. to September 20. In the District of the Finsbury Dispensary.

CONTINUED Fever	54	Asthenia	-	-	-	21
Small-Pox	8	Dyspepsia	-	-	-	6
Cholera	20	Gastodynbia and Enterodynbia	-	-	-	9
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	62	Hypochondriasis	-	-	-	3
Sore Throat	3	Hysteria	-	-	-	3
Rheumatism	12	Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	-	-	-	10
Pleurisy	1	Menorrhagia	-	-	-	3
Pulmonary Consumption	5	Cephalæa and Hemicrania	-	-	-	11
Catarrh	1	Dropfy	-	-	-	5
Cough and Dyspncea	8	Vertigo	-	-	-	2
		Pleurodynie				

	No. of Cases.
Pleurodynia	3
Nephralgia	2
Cela Pictonum	2
Hemiplegia	1
Erysipelas	1
Ptyalism	1
Urine Incontinentia	1
Prurigo and Chronic eruptions	15
Acute diseases of Infants	18

Diseases of the alimentary canal continue to be the reigning epidemics. The Cholera, which was unusually prevalent during the latter end of July, and the greater part of August, is now on the decline, and the diarrhoea and dysentery have spread themselves in an equal proportion; each disorder thus observing, in the most exact manner, its natural progress and season.

The cholera rarely occurs in this country except during the warmest period of the summer; and its frequency and violence correspond, for the most part, with the intensity and duration of the atmospheric heat. As a hot summer immediately *excites* the cholera, so it *predisposes* to diarrhoea and dysentery, which usually make their appearance on the accession of the chilling damps of Autumn. The immoderate use of fruit, to which these maladies are commonly attributed, may, in a few instances, contribute to produce them; but in by far the greater number of cases, there has been no reason whatever, on minute inquiry, to ascribe their origin to matters taken into the stomach. In conformity with the same vulgar notion, it has been reported, that a quantity of damaged foreign wheat, said to be mixed with the bread now made use of in London, has also had its share in promoting these disorders. The cholera of the present season, in several instances, proved equally violent with that which is described by Sydenham as prevailing in the summer of 1669; and it afforded some idea of the severity of this disease in the tropical regions. It often commenced with a very acute pain at the pit of the stomach, or in some part of the abdomen which generally continued till the bilious vomiting and purging began to abate. These evacuations, or ineffectual convulsive efforts to produce them were almost incessant; and in the short intervals between them, the patients lay in the most distressing state of nausea, pain and anxiety, with an almost total deprivation of muscular power. The pulse was much hurried, weak and often irregular. The skin was scarcely hotter than natural, but frequently bedewed with a clammy moisture. The

tongue was parched and foul, and there was a great complaint of thirst. In the majority of persons, however, who were afflicted with this disease, it proved of a more mild nature, and in one only did it terminate fatally. The patient was a young woman about eighteen years of age, who for some time before had been affected with a slight degree of leueophlegmatia, the consequence of amenorrhœa. After several hours of severe vomiting and diarrhoea she suddenly became comatose and died in less than twenty-four hours afterwards. The violent straining in the act of vomiting had probably produced an effusion within the head, an accident rendered the more likely, by the particular state of her habit. The symptoms of cholera afford a very good example of what Physicians call the *Vis Medicatrix Naturæ*; and its medical treatment is founded on this principle. In general, it is only necessary to give large quantities of mild liquids, in order to dilute the acrid bile and to render its discharge the more easy. When the evacuations have ceased, an opiate affords great comfort to the patient, by removing the nausea, pain, and uneasy feeling which remain, and by inducing a refreshing sleep. When the disease, however, is extremely violent, or long continued, and is attended with great debility, it becomes expedient to add some slight cordial to the liquid; which is drank and to check the evacuations by means of opiates. Fomentations to the stomach and abdomen may also be employed with advantage. A great irritability of the alimentary canal often remained for a considerable time, the patient rejecting all kinds of aliment, having a foul tongue and complaining of continual nausea. To remove these unpleasant consequences, an emetic was prescribed, and for some time afterwards aromatics with small quantities of opium; and then the use of any light bitter soon restored the stomach to its usual functions; in others diarrhoea continued and sometimes degenerated to a dysentery. Indeed the cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery are very nearly allied, and pass into each other by insensible gradations; the two latter especially, are so much alike, that except in a certain number of marked cases, which point out the peculiar circumstances of their distinction, it is doubtful whether we ought to affix to the disease the one name or the other. This however is of little importance in their treatment. In general twelve or fifteen grains of rhubarb taken every morning for a few days removes the complaint both safely and effectually. A pill containing one grain of

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opium and one of ipecacuanha may at the same time be taken each evening on going to bed. The diet should consist of nourishing emollient liquids, as weak broth, rice gruel, &c. In the cases more purely dysenteric and attended with much pain and tension of the abdomen, a solution of neutral salts every morning has a more powerful effect than the rhubarb in removing the scybala retained in the intestines. There were some instances of very severe head-ach, and much general disorder occasioned by the diarrhoea having been prematurely checked by opiates and astringents. In all cases indeed of this complaint, but especially when it prevails epidemically, the means of stopping it should be used with great caution.

The continued fever, or typhus, although considerably increased in frequency during the present month, has become more mild in its symptoms; the furious delirium, in particular, with which it was attended during the heat of the summer, and which gave it at that time the name of the *brain fever*, having now in a good measure subsided. A relaxed state of the bowels at present most generally attends it, and within due bounds appears to be salutary. Thus the observations of the immortal Sydenham in regard to the influence of the reigning epidemic on the other contemporary diseases, and the importance of keeping in view this fact in their medical treatments, received in every succeeding season, additional confirmation.

W. W.
J. R.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BRUNEL for a WRITING and DRAWING MACHINE.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. MARC ISAMBARD BRUNEL, of Canterbury-place, in St. Mary's parish, Lambeth, for an invention of a writing and drawing-machine, by which two or more writings or drawings, resembling each other, may be made by the same person at the same time.

It is impossible to describe, in mere words, the principle of this very complicated and very ingenious machine: suffice it to say, that it consists of a flat surface or desk, upon which the paper is laid for the several writings, the principal machinery of which is raised upon two upright pillars, and hangs across the lower frame, and from which suspends over the paper an oblong frame, into which are fixed the pens, one of which is guided by the hand of the person using it, and the other fixed to the same frame, obeys and imitates all the motion of the first. The machinery, by which a spontaneous motion is given to every part of the lower frame, somewhat resembles the pentagraph in principle, but is much more complicated, as it has a greater variety of objects to fulfil.

The whole machine is made to fold up in the compass of a writing-desk, and with a little additional apparatus, four copies of the same writing or drawing may be taken at the same time, instead of two. In merchants' counting-houses, and on many other occasions, this machine may prove highly useful.

MR. HORNBLOWER for a METHOD of MAKING PATTENS.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. JETHRO HORNBLOWER, of the parish of Kenwyne, in Cornwall, for a method of making pattens, by altering the composition and clumsiness of their make, and preventing their frequent breaking and uneasiness to the feet.

In this contrivance, instead of the common wooden patten to which the rings are rivetted, iron or any other metallic substance is substituted. This is made of thin iron-plates, and to prevent them bending, a piece of iron is applied under the bend of the patten, rivetted at each end. The ties are likewise fixed to the iron by rivetting. To prevent the foot from slipping out of the patten, an elastic string made of brass-wire, and covered with cloth, comes round the heel, and makes the whole fit tighter to the wearer.

MR. HARRIS for MANUFACTURING PINS.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. TIMOTHY HARRIS, of Waltham Abbey, Essex, pin-maker, for a method of manufacturing pins with iron and other materials, and making them white.

The most important improvements in this patent is the casting heads upon pins, by applying the shafts to melted metal of a proper composition. The shafts are fixed in a very ingenious machine, and the metal used is lead, with about a tenth of regulus of antimony. The use of the latter

latter is to render the metal in some degree brittle, that it may readily break off from the mass of metal that adheres to it after casting.

To whiten the pins, white and red tartar are employed as usual. If the pins are of iron-wire, in order to tin them they are first washed in a moderately dilute-vitriolic-acid, which takes off almost all the rust. They are then put into a scouring-barrel along with grain-tin, tartar, and water, and turned for about

an hour, till perfectly clean. After this they are dipped into a solution of blue vitriol, in the proportion of one pound to two gallons of cold water. They are then finally whitened, by being put into a copper vessel, in layers alternately with grain tin, water poured on, and the whole placed over the fire. When the water is warm, either argol or cream-of-tartar is put in through a dredging-box, and the heat continued till the pin is of a sufficient whiteness. They are then dried in bran.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1800.

OUR readers will probably be disposed to complain that we have amused them with sanguine predictions of peace, while the aspect of the times seems to correspond but little with our speculations. We cannot, it is true, answer for the frantic projects of blundering politicians, yet we are not even now disposed entirely to relinquish our hopes. We expect peace, because we cannot see any one feasible object that any of the belligerent powers can propose from a continuation of hostilities. The Emperor cannot possibly hope to better himself by prolonging the war; and Bonaparte must know that nothing can so much contribute to the consolidation of his authority as giving peace to the people. As to our own Ministry, if they are not impressed by recent events, by the miscarriage of all their expeditions, and much more by the alarming symptoms of insurrection manifested by the populace, we must say they are past admonition. This, however, we do not believe to be the case; on the contrary, there are some circumstances which induce us to believe that they are inclined to treat. It is certain that a correspondence is opened with France, and this is carried on with that secrecy which is usually adopted when statesmen are in earnest, not with the parade of an open and specious negociation, when loans are to be facilitated, or "the people reconciled to a new and solid system of taxation." Still we admit that we may be mistaken; yet we cannot easily persuade ourselves, that in the present dispute Europe will ever have to witness another campaign.

It is with deep regret that we have received official accounts that the Imperial armies throughout Germany have been

formally apprised by the Republican generals, that the armistice must be terminated at the expiration of the twelve days allowed by the terms of the late convention; according to the time, therefore, at which the notices were given to the several armies, offensive operations might be resumed at Frankfort on the 13th of September, and in Bavaria on the 10th of September. Augereau, in his general orders to the Batavian army, expressly states, that the renewal of the war is solely caused by the Emperor's refusal to ratify the preliminaries of peace which had been signed by Count St. Julien, the Imperial Plenipotentiary at Paris. From comparing all the complicated statements on this subject given the foreign journals, we infer, that, immediately on receiving the Emperor's negative above alluded to, Bonaparte dispatched the orders to his army to dissolve the armistice, in the expectation of stimulating His Imperial Majesty to re-consider the matter, or, in case he should be desirous of returning a more pacific answer, the twelve days interval between the notice and the renewal of hostilities would give ample time for such communication. It is worthy of remark, that the official orders of the French armies do not enjoin the actual commencement of hostilities at the cessation of the armistice, but merely, that the troops should be in readiness to march as soon as instructions to that effect should arrive. We believe, that since negotiations have commenced between the British Cabinet and the Consulate, a new dispatch has been transmitted from Paris to Vienna, and the actual renewal of the war will, probably, depend on the Emperor's reply to this *ultimatum* (as it is called) of the French government.

Bonaparte has written a letter which

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has been published at Genoa to the Ligurian nation, wherein he tells them, that he has received the letter of the 7th of July, and read it with that interest which he feels in the Ligurian nation. He assures them the French people will never forget the proofs of attachment they have received from the people of Genoa. He informs them they had just escaped from a dangerous crisis. He willingly employed his influence to place at the head of the government those men in whom the Ligurian people reposed so much confidence after the convention of Montebello. He exhorts them to entertain no apprehensions respecting their future liberty and independence, and to repose the most unlimited confidence in the French Republic.

The French, it is reported are placing their fleet on a most respectable footing. All the vessels which are in the port of Brest being now armed, they will be very soon in the road. Being apprehensive of an attack upon Brest, they have made such formidable preparations for defence, that if it should be attempted by a *coup de main*, they will give the assailants a very warm reception. The cannons of the batteries are always loaded; the coasts are in the best state of defence; their vessels are drawn up in two lines; eight three-deckers form a part of the first, and present an impregnable battery. One thousand pieces of cannon are mounted upon the points on which an enemy would be likely to make an attempt. The entrance is defended by batteries, and vessels cannot enter more than two abreast. Bernadotte has his head-quarters at Landerneau.

GERMANY.

Both their Imperial Majesties, with the Grand Duke and Duchess of Tuscany, are gone to Scottweins, to receive the Queen of Naples. They are all to return together on the 15th of August, and on the 18th will proceed to Booden, where every preparation is making for their reception. The Queen of Naples is accompanied, among other persons, by the English Admiral, Nelson, who will stay a short time at Vienna, and then proceed by the way of Hamburg to England. The Queen of Naples brings with her to Vienna the Prince Leopold John Joseph, aged ten years, the Princess Maria Christiana, aged twenty-one years, Maria Amelia, aged eighteen, and Maria Antonia, aged sixteen. The royal family were accompanied by Sir William Hamilton and his lady, the Prince of Luzzi, the Prince Belmont, Pignatelli, and Cardinal Russo. Intelligence was received from Vienna,

dated on the 13th of August, stating, that the preparations for war have been greatly relaxed; the marches of the troops are much less frequent; the transports to the armies, of artillery, ammunition, &c. have been intermittent, and some of the workmen in the arsenal and manufactories of arms dismissed.

DENMARK.

It was on the 29th of August that Lord Whitworth signed the convention with Count Bernstoff, the Danish Minister. The news came from the British Minister at Stockholm. The following are said to be the principal articles of the convention:—"The Danish frigate and convoy carried into Deal shall be immediately released. The discussion respecting the asserted right of the English to visit convoys, shall be adjourned to a further negotiation in London. Until this point is decided, Danish ships shall only sail under convoy in the Mediterranean Seas, to protect them from the Algerine cruisers. The Danish ships shall be liable to be searched as heretofore. The convention shall be ratified by the two Courts within three weeks."

EGYPT.

By accounts from Constantinople, dated the 28th of July, intelligence was received that General Kleber was assassinated, and Menou had succeeded him in the command of the French army. It was said that a Janissary stabbed him with a poniard, while he presented to the general a memorial for his perusal. General Menou says, in a letter to Sir Sydney Smith, that the assassin had been sent from Gaza to perpetrate the deed. The warm republican sentiments of the new commander in chief, his having always been at variance with the former, and his having placed himself at the head of the opposition party among the French, who had declared against the evacuation of Egypt, gave rise however to a suspicion, that he had himself hired the assassin, who was an Egyptian in disguise, to perpetrate the horrid deed. But we must add, that this insinuation of the enemy was contradicted by the assassin in his dying moments, and by every other circumstance and appearance.

The French accounts relative to this affair, which we have since received, state, that the murder was committed by a fanatic, instigated by the Aga of the Janissaries in the army of the Grand Vizier, and was effected on the 14th of June, while the unfortunate victim was on the terrace of his garden giving orders to a builder. The assassin, who confessed

the fact, was sentenced to have his right hand burned off, to be impaled alive, in the presence of the army, and there to remain till devoured by birds of prey. Three sheiks, who were acquainted with his intentions, and did not impart them, were also sentenced to suffer death by decapitation. Several thousand Greeks, Copts, and Syrians, are said to have joined Me-nou, and the utmost exertions are making to fortify Cairo, and place Alexandria, Abou-kir, Rosetta, Damietta, and the whole coast of the Delta, in a state of defence.

SWITZERLAND.

We learn from Berne, August the 8th, that upon a message of the Executive Commission of the 7th of August, stating, that the present situation of the public resources, as well as the necessity of preparing a new Constitution, imperiously demands a reduction of the Legislative Body, the Grand Council, after having declared urgency, resolved, in the first place, that the Legislative are adjourned,—2d, In their place is established a Legislative Council of 43 members,—3d. To form this Council, the Executive Commission, in the space of 24 hours after the receipt of the present decree, was to proceed to make choice of 33 members from the *ci-devant* Legislature.—4th, Immediately after having convoked them, the Executive Commission should resign their powers into their hands, and the members who composed it take their places in the Legislative Council. The resolutions were all agreed to by the Grand Council, with the single opposition of a miller of Zurich; but they were warmly opposed in the Senate, and referred for investigation to a committee, who were charged to make their report in the morning. This delay did not, however, satisfy the Executive Commission, who required the immediate acceptance or rejection of the resolution. In the course of the afternoon, the nomination of the eight members who were to be chosen for all Helvetia took place. The next day they elected the seven members of the new Executive Council. The greatest tranquillity prevailed during the whole transaction, and even the customary course of business was uninterrupted.

PORtUGAL.

From Lisbon information has been received, that France has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance; that the French be admitted to the same privileges as the most favoured nations; that no more than six ships of war belonging to any one of the Belligerent Powers be received at a time into the Tagus; and that Goa be ceded to France, who for such cession will

give Portugal a tract of land contiguous to the Brazils. The answer of Portugal has been, that she wishes for peace, and is ready to negotiate upon terms not inconsistent with her treaties with England, with whom she is determined to remain in strict friendship and alliance. The Flora and Minerva frigates have carried into Lisbon two Spanish ships from South America, worth 20,000l. each; the Netley schooner has carried in another Spanish packet worth 25,000l.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Whatever have been the nature of the communications between this country and France, we have reason to believe that they are not unconnected with the negotiations at Vienna. It is generally supposed that the Chief Consul has demanded as a preliminary from our ministers, a *naval armistice*; and it is as generally thought, that in order to pave the way for peace, the British ministers have expressed their assent to an armistice, under certain conditions. It must be obvious to every one, that the advantage of an armistice, which should give a perfect freedom on the seas, must be wholly on the side of the French: England can derive no benefit from it, because there is at present no one restriction on her navigation in any part of the world.

On the 15th of September, in the evening, a neutral vessel arrived at Dover from Calais, with eleven passengers; the vessel brought dispatches for government, probably the expected answer of Bonaparte.

Ministers have received intelligence from General Sir James Pulteney, from before the harbour of Ferrol, on the 27th of August, where the general says he determined immediately to make a landing, with a view, if practicable, to attempt the town of Ferrol, being certain, if he found either the strength of the place or the force of the enemy too great to justify an attack, that in the landing there was no considerable risk. The disembarkation was effected, without opposition, in a small bay near Cape Prior; the reserve, followed by the other troops as they landed, immediately ascended a ridge of hills adjoining to the bay; just as they had gained the summit, the rifle corps fell in with a party of the enemy, which they drove back. He had to regret that lieutenant Colonel Stewart was wounded on the occasion, and has since died of his wounds. At day-break, on the morning of the 26th of August, a considerable body of the enemy was driven back, so that the British troops remained in complete possession of the heights which overlook the town and harbour of Ferrol; but from the nature of the ground, which was steep and rocky, unfortunately this

service

service could not be performed without loss: the first battalion of the 52d regiment had the principal share in this action. The enemy lost about 100 men killed and wounded, and 30 or 40 prisoners. "Seeing," says the general, "and comparing the difficulties which presented themselves, and the risk attendant on failure on one hand, with the prospect of success, and the advantages to be derived from it on the other, I came to the determination of reimbarking the troops, in order to proceed without delay on my further destination." The English had 16 rank and file killed, and 53 rank and file wounded. All that we know of the further destination of the armament, is that it proceeded southwards, and on the 30th of August reached Vigo, out of which bay the boats of Sir J. B. Warren's squadron cut **La Guerre**, a French privateer of 20 guns. Here they were joined by the detachment from Cork, consisting of Hompesch's mounted rifle-men, and a brigade of guards; and setting sail from thence, anchored in the bay of Gibraltar. The further destination alluded to by the general is probably the defence of Portugal.

Letters from various parts of the kingdom contain distressing accounts of riotous assemblages of the people, for the purpose of enforcing a reduction of the price of grain, and in some instances to punish those persons to whom the late advance had been ascribed. The bakers and millers have in general been sufferers. At Norwich, and some other places, the populace surrounded the mills, and sold the meal at 2s per stone. At Pool, Sheffield, Hereford, Derby, Nottingham, Worcester, Hinckley, Mansfield, Romsey and Southwell, the interference of the military was found necessary to restore order. Numerous persons have been taken into custody. Not even the metropolis has escaped a tumultuous assemblage of the people; for on the 15th of September, in consequence of some inflammatory hand-bills stuck upon the Monument the preceding evening, a great crowd of the populace assembled in Mark Lane, and insulted a Quaker; and late in the same evening, a party of these misguided people proceeded to the house of Mr. Rusby, of Temple-Place, Blackfriar's-road, who had been found guilty of regaling, threatening to destroy his house and furniture, which they were endeavouring to put in execution, when they were stopped by the volunteer corps. About the same time, an attack was made on the house of Mr. Weaver, a respectable cheese-monger, in the Borough; the animosity against him probably arose from the cir-

cumstance of a quantity of perished cheese and hams having been conveyed from an uninhabited house in the neighbourhood, which however, it since appeared, had been spoiled during a long voyage from Embden. About midnight, several riotous persons assembled in Whitechapel, threatening the destruction of several bakers. The windows of one baker in Church Lane were broken to pieces; as well as those of two others in Brick Lane. Money was extorted from several persons; but the appearance of the peace-officers, with the Tower Hamlet Militia, and other corps in different directions, had the happy effect of dispersing these people; and about five in the morning, the streets were quite clear. At two o'clock in the morning of the 16th of September, the drum of the volunteers at Battersea beat to arms in consequence of an assembly of the populace, who were proceeding to a mill in the vicinity of the village, to wreak its vengeance, but who, after persisting some time, were dispersed by the volunteers. Some apprehensions of disturbance were entertained at Camberwell, and about Vauxhall, as well as at Millbank, where there are considerable granaries; but timely measures were taken to prevent the mischief. Several tradesmen have been very severely, and, we make no doubt, very unjustly, stigmatized and insulted during this commotion. A great many unfavorable appearances were displayed on the 16th of September; but by the activity and exertions of the civil power, aided by the parochial and other associations, happily no mischief of any moment occurred. The Lord Mayor of London has deservedly acquired great credit and popularity by his activity and ability in preserving the peace of the metropolis. We trust, by his laudable endeavours, and that of other well-disposed persons, that peace is now completely restored. A mob is our abhorrence, its rage is not only wild and mischievous, but it is blind, and as likely to be directed against the innocent as the guilty. But while we express ourselves in strong terms against these disorderly proceedings, we must add, that it is incumbent on Government to take speedy measures for the redress of the grievance complained of, the enormous price of the necessaries of life. The people bore with exemplary patience the hardships of last year: the scarcity then was real; at present Providence has been bountiful to us in a very high degree, and therefore to what cause can we attribute the present state of the markets? We do not recommend the impolitic measure adopted by the Jacobins in

in France, and so ably exposed and reprobated by Mercier, in his "New Picture of Paris," the establishment of a Maximum. But we cannot but think that the great engine of monopoly is paper credit; and we know of no means so likely to remedy the evil, as placing that under proper restrictions. Government may with ease put a stop to the lavish discounts at the Bank; and the Legislature may, with equal ease, throw impediments in the way of the circulation of inland bills of exchange, which are now multiplied to an enormous and alarming excess. These

measures may, in some degree, it is true, affect the price of the funds; but we think its one of the greatest errors of Mr. Pitt's administration, that almost every national advantage is sacrificed to the favourite object of keeping up the price of stocks. After all, we are firmly of opinion, that the necessaries of life will never be reasonable till peace is restored to Britain. Let politicians speculate and argue as they will, we rest ourselves upon one plain fact — War is proverbially connected with famine; but when was famine known to take place in time of peace?

Statement of the Distribution of the British Naval Force to the First of September, 1800.

	Line.	Fifties	Frig.	Sloops.
In Port and fitting	29	1	57	87
Guard-ships, Hospital-ships, Prison-ships, at the several Ports	31	3	0	0
In the English and Irish Channels	34	1	40	54
In the Downs and North Seas	8	4	17	39
At the West India Islands, and on the Passage	1	1	15	19
At Jamaica	6	1	22	20
In America, and at Newfoundland	4	1	7	6
East Indies, and on the Passage	8	7	7	18
Coast of Africa	0	0	1	2
Gibraltar, and in the Mediterranean	16	2	48	26
	Total	137	21	214
Receiving ships		9	1	8
Serviceable, and repairing for Service		3	0	2
In Ordinary		28	2	21
Building		19	2	9
	Total in Commission	196	26	254
				312

General Distribution of the British Army.

	Regulars.		Fencibles.		Mil- itia.
	Cav.	Inf.	Cav.	Inf.	
England and Wales	25	25	—	—	6
North Britain	3	—	—	—	1
Ireland	5	13	13	33	11
Jersey, Guernsey, &c.	—	3	—	—	—
Portugal	2	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	—	4	—	—	3
Minorca, the Mediterranean, and on Passage to	—	27	—	—	1
North America	—	5	—	—	1
West Indies	1	29	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	1	4	—	—	—
East Indies	4	18	—	—	—
On Secret Expedition	—	13	—	—	—
On Passage from Abroad	—	2	—	—	—
	Total	41	143	13	40
					86

* The Company's Troops exclusive —+ And 37 Regiments of Native Militia.
Exclusive of Artillery and Engineers at home and abroad, Independent Companies, Additional Companies of Regiments on Foreign Stations, Volunteers, &c.

[October,

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between
the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

- A**TKINSON, P. Sculcoats, ship-builder. (Turner, Featherstone-buildings.)
Bryan, M. Sheernes, slop-seller. (Harding, Primrose-street.)
Barry, G. Red-lion-passage, haberdasher. (Field, Friday-street.)
Burford, R. Finsbury-square, Blackwell-hall factor. (Walton, Girdler's-hall.)
Brunt, W. Swansea, dealer. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple.)
Butler, W. Holborn, tavern-keeper. (Atcheson, Ely-place.)
Coope, W. Horbury, cloth-manufacturer. (Clarkson, Essex-street.)
Clark, M. Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, vintualler. (Shephard and Atkinson, Gray's inn.)
Clemson, E. Pentonville, glover. (Sherwood, Great St. Thomas Apostle.)
Witchfield, J. Newgate-street, vintualler. (Palmer and Temlinton, Warrford-court.)
Firth, J. Bradford, merchant. (Sykes, New inn.)
Fulcher, J. Sudbury, taylor. (Shelton, Seaflops-house, Old Bailey.)
Giberton, R. Manchester, manufacturer. (Foulkes, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.)
Gregory, J. Wolverhampton, soap-maker. (Mangnall, Warwick-square.)
Greenwood, W. Queen-street, Ratcliffe. (Greene, Pescot-street.)
Hill, J. Wolverhampton, manufacturer in hardware. (Leake, Sackville-street.)
Hampton, R. Rotherham, shop-keeper. (Kay, Renshaw, and Kay, Manchester.)
Hawill, W. Middle-row, Holborn, hosier. (Parnell, Spital-fields.)
Jones, E. Sherrard-street, vintualler. (Parnell, Spital-fields.)
Johnson, J. Lower Peover, corn-dealer. (Wilson, Union-street, Southwark.)
Lucas, J. Finsbury, inn-keeper. (Holloway, Chancery-lane.)
Main, G. jun. Horham, dealer in horses. (Benton, Swan-yard, Blackman-street.)
Piggot, F. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Adams, Old Jewry.)
Parfons, S. Great Queen-street, liquor-merchant. (Finnes, Tavistock-street.)
Paye, C. Croydon, taylor. (Debary and Cope, Temple.)
Reah, T. Henknowle, jobber in cattle. (Fairfies, Bishop's Aukland.)
Reece, W. Manchester, manufacturer. (Hurd, Furnival's-inn.)
Smeec, J. Hart-street, Covent-garden, dealer in ale and porter. (Marion, Newington, Surrey.)
Serjeant, W. Walton-le-dale, liquor-merchant. (Hodgson, Chancery-lane.)
Varley, R. Gisborn, inn keeper. (Seale, Clifford's-inn.)
Warren, G. Coventry-street, upholsterer. (Scott and Langdon.)
Wood, J. Walford, maltster. (Nicholls, Mildred's-court, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.)
Withers, G. St. Mary, Lambeth, pastry-cook. (Howard, Clement's-inn.)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Ayres, J. Old Broad-street, broker. Nov. 4.
Alder, C. South Molton-street, taylor. Sep. 16.
Allen, J. South Shields, merchant. October 4.
Aufsen, W. Shifnal, miller. October 20, final.
Anstee, W. Dunstable, straw-hat-manufacturer. Nov. 5.
Anderson, C. Grosvenor-mews, Hackney man. Nov. 4.
Barnicoat, Jane and John, Falmouth, grocers. Sept. 20.
Badeley, S. and J. Walpole, and J. Woodcock, jun. Hailesworth, bankers. Sept. 26.
Blakeway, R. Farnope, lime-man. October 4.
Bonney, W. Liverpool, soap-boiler. Sept. 30.
Birks, J. Newcastle-under-Lyne, carrier. October 4.
Barber, M. and A. White, Liverpool, merchant, G. G. and S. Sandys and A. White, Liverpool, merchants. October 9.

- Bird, J. Birmingham, refiner. October 4.
Barnett, J. Falmouth, mercer. Nov. 1.
Barron, E. Wellingborough, currier. October 13, final.
Clark, A. Liverpool, merchant. Sept. 23.
Cross, R. jun. Exeter, mercer. October 7.
Cates, T. Dean-street, merchant. Nov. 8.
Cooper, J. Fen Dutton, dealer. October 4.
Cottle, R. Bristol, merchant, final. October 10.
Coy, W. New Sarum, dealer. October 16.
Doyle, B. Bristol, insurance-broker. October 15.
Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread-street, ribbon-weavers. Nov. 4.
Dixon, C. Fenchurch-street, brush-maker. Nov. 1.
Evans, W. Fleet-street, haberdasher. October 4.
Farmer, W. Shrewsbury, mercer. Sept. 30.
Fentham, H. H. Greville-street, merchant. Nov. 4.
Gill, A. Wilson, St. Decuman's, clothier. October 8.
Groom, J. Chiswell-street, stable-keeper. October 7.
Hartley, J. Salford, vintualler. Sept. 21, and October 13, final.
Hounsell, J. Eridport, ironmonger. Sept. 25.
Hale, W. Monmouth, timber-merchant. October 20.
Hulfield, T. jun. Chapel-on-le-Frith, cotton-manufacturer. October 10.
Harvey, S. Birmingham, sword-cutler, final. October 15.
Horrabin, T. Liverpool, merchant. October 17, final.
Hartill, W. Blifton, japanner. October 17.
Jones, D. Pontypool, draper. October 3.
Jenkins, T. Manchester, inn-keeper. Sept. 26.
_____. E. Hanworth, dealer in corn, &c. Nov. 5, final.
_____. P. Christ Church, Southampton, miller. Oct. 17.
Knight, R. Apperley, grocer. Sept. 18.
Kitt, T. and B. Doyle, Bristol, insurance-broker, jointly and separately. October 15.
Kershaw, James and John, Manchester, cotton-merchant, jointly and separately. October 11.
Lowe, J. Finsbury-place, merchant. Nov. 5.
Lee, J. Sherborne-Mayna, baker. Sept. 27.
Loveley, M. Honiton, shop-keeper. Sept. 30.
Linley, F. Holborn, music-seller. Nov. 8.
Leggat, R. Penton-Mewsey, woolstapler. October 4.
Millar, T. Madeley Wood, grocer. Sept. 16.
Manley, W. Chesterfield, scrivener. Sept. 30.
Myers, W. Appleton-upon-Wiske, Yorkshire, dealer. Sept. 22.
Morgan, D. Llanvihangel Gervau Glyn, dealer. Sept. 23.
_____. T. Perrymouth, slop-seller. Nov. 15.
Marsh, W. Lincoln, machine-maker. Sept. 26.
Morton, J. Liverpool, ironmonger. October 6.
Palmer, W. Norton Faigate, brazier. Nov. 15.
Palin, S. Burfle, pitter. October 4.
Paxton, J. T. Bishopsgate-street, carpenter. October 25.
Rocket, M. Rochester, shop-keeper. October 18.
Russell, T. Portsmouth, carrier. Aug. 29.
Ryan, T. Liverpool, merchant. Sept. 23.
Rhoden, J. Much Wenlock, linen-draper. October 2.
Reeves, J. Birmingham, japanner. Nov. 5.
Radford, W. Liverpool, mercer. October 14.
Rois, A. Minorics, merchant. Nov. 5.
Rattray, J. Paternoster-row, woollen-draper. October 25.
Roberts, J. King's Head-tavern, Holborn. Nov. 4.
Stratton, G. and K. Jones, Cheapside, ironmonger. Nov. 4.
Swan, W. Devizes, ironmonger. October 9.
Staples, E. C. Shaw, M. W. Staples, and H. Guy, Cornhill, bankers. October 11.
Smith, H. S. Bristol, grocer. Sept. 25.
_____. C. Greenwich, boat-builder. October 18.
_____. J. and T. Worcester, carriers. October 14.
Sheard, D. Fochdale, druggist. Sept. 16.
Sith, T. London-wall, plasterer. Nov. 15.
Thwate, J. Manchester, J. Gally, Bread-street, and T. Munday, Manchester, merchants. Sept. 10.
Tennant, R. jun. Wakefield, merchant. October 2.
Tracy, W. Portsea, slop-seller. October 15.
Tremlett, T. St. David's, Exeter, and J. Hall, Alphington, merchants. October 2.
Temped, C. and J. Ormiston, Manchester, merchants. Oct. 14.
Temmings, D. Friday-street, weaver. Nov. 5.
Tipping, W. York, merchant. October 8.
Upton, W. and G. Sheffield, cutlers. Sept. 30.
Vale, W. Bunhill-row, watch-maker. July 12.
Whitby, S. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. Sept. 24.
Whiteley, J. Manchester, corn-dealer. Sept. 26.
Walker, F. and J. Thompson, Shred, brewers. Oct. 10.
Ward, J. Manchester, fustian-manufacturer. Oct. 10.
Walter, W. Fore-street, Limehouse, grocer. Nov. 4.
Willis, J. and H. Hill, Bull-RAirs, soap-manufacturers. Nov. 4.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

On Saturday, August 2, at two in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Rutt's, an eminent druggist's, in Rutland-place, Blackfriars. The damage sustained is estimated at 35,000*l.* There were destroyed six mills for preparing drugs, and one belonging to a mustard manufactory.

Two new spacious squares are now forming on the Duke of Bedford's Bloomsbury estate, one of which is to be called Russell-square, and the other Tavistock-square. These are to be connected by three spacious streets, running north and south, and opening into Bloomsbury-square and Russell-street. At the north end of these improvements, and adjoining to the New-road, a very handsome dressed nursery-ground and plantations are already inclosed and laid out; and northward of these, a road of 160 feet wide, in a direct line, is to be formed through the joint estates of the Duke of Bedford and Lord Southampton, from these buildings to the junction of the two London roads to Hampstead, saving the circuitous and unpleasant routes, either of Tottenham-court-road, or Gray's-inn lane.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Viscount Tamworth, son of the Earl of Ferrers, to the Hon. Miss Curzon, neice to Lord Scarsdale.

At Chelsea, John Moorhouse, esq. to Miss Mould.

At St. Martin's, Captain Saint, to Miss Brown, late of Kettering.

Captain Robert Grey, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Bate, of Cornhill.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Earl Talbot, to Miss Lambart, of Beau Park, in Ireland.

Mr. Vines, of Furnival's Inn, to Miss Gibbs, of Wellingborough.

At St. Bennett's, Edward Kelsey, esq. to Miss H. S. Street.

At St. James's, J. E. Dowdeswell, esq. to Miss Brietzkine.

Peter Favenc, esq. of the Old Jewry, to Miss Cornwall.

At Lambeth, Mr. John H. Wackerbarth, to Miss Ann Kemble, of Swithin's lane.

At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Mr. David Jennings, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Rebecca Rogers, of Sun-court, Cornhill.

Hill D'Arley, esq. of Charles-street, Manchester-square, to Mrs. Pritchard, widow of the late W. Pritchard, esq. of Old Bond-street.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Winchester, to Miss Ann Andrews, second daughter of the late John Andrews, of Shetley-hall, Northumberland.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 64.

Philip Glover, esq. to Miss Campbell.

At Epsom, the Rev. Edward Richards, to Miss Mary Bridges, daughter of the late Alex. Bridges, esq. of Ewell.

Thomas Rowlandson, esq. of Watling-street, to Miss Stuart, daughter of G. Stuart, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.

Robert Kington, esq. of Coleman-street, to Miss Wykeham, of Greenwich.

Lord Dunsany, of Ireland, to Miss Smith, of Portman-square.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. Noyes, Messenger to the Office for Trade, to Miss C. Todd, of Penrith, Cumberland.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter, to her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Captain Sabine, of the Guards, to Miss Paisley, daughter of Vice-Admiral Paisley.

Mr. Peter Duffy, merchant, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Miss Harriet Wallace, of Cavendish-square.

Henry Van Bodicote, esq. of Bridewell-Precinct, to Miss Geissipp, of the same place.

The Rev. J. H. Burgh, to Miss Mary Burgh.

Lieut. Leonard Gibbons, of the 37th Regiment, to Miss Theodosia Thorold, daughter of S. Thorold, esq. of Hormston, near Lincoln.

The Rev. J. Thomson, of Kensington, to Miss Elizabeth Rice.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Major Gordon, to Miss Gorges.

J. H. Randel, esq. of St. Peter's-hill, to Miss S. Lee, of Mile-end.

At Hackney, Mr. W. Falkner, jun. late of Manchester, to Miss Mary Gibson, daughter of J. Gibson, esq. of Hackney.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Thomas Salvin, esq. of Croxdale, to Miss Weston, daughter of John Webb Weston, esq. of Sutton-place, Surry.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, David Dean, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, to Miss Burnell, of Ham Abbey, Essex, heiress of the late Alderman Burnell.

Died.] In Down-street, the celebrated Mrs. Gunning, widow of General Gunning.

In Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. Shirley, relict of the Hon. George Shirley.

At Hackney Wick, the lady of Colonel Beaufoy.

John Jenkins, esq. many years clerk in the Foreign Secretary of States' office.

At Tottenham, aged 50, Mr. John Abraham.

In the Middle Temple, aged 80, Jacob Applebee, esq.

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- In Fitzroy-street, Mrs. Ann Pitt.
- At Isleworth, aged 86, Mrs. Christ. Parry.
- Miss Brice, of Cheapside.
- At Chelsea, Richard Capper, esq. a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.
- Mr. James Green, of Spitalfields.
- Miss Amelia Mac Arthur, daughter of J. Mac Arthur, esq. of York-place, Portman-square.
- At Barns Elms, Lady Hoare, relict of the late Sir Richard Hoare, bart.
- In Wimpole-street, John Foot, esq.
- At Clapham, John Davenport, esq. highly distinguished for his taste in music and the arts. He had lately brought an exquisitely fine collection of pictures from Italy. Also, Miss Sarah Dewar.
- In South Audley-street, Lady Danvers.
- In Half-moon-street, R. Hayward, esq. late statuary in Piccadilly.
- In Fenchurch-street, Rich. Pinchbeck, esq.
- In Tokenhouse-yard, aged 28, Mr. W. G. Barlow.
- At Hackney, John N. Couissmaker, esq. of Hatton-garden.
- Aged 73, Francis Martin, esq. of Charterhouse-sq. late sec. to the Bank of England.
- In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, Miss Blair, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Blair.
- On the same morning, Benjamin Wood, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, and John Wood, esq. of Noble-street, Forster-lane., brothers.
- Mrs. Pitt, wife of Tho. Pitt, esq. of Wimpole-street.
- In Portland-place, aged 78, John Purling, esq.
- At Cowley House, Middlesex, Mrs. Hilliard.
- At Broken Wharf, Mr. Thomas Winckworth.
- In Gower-street, W. Brymer, esq.
- At Hoxton-square, Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Rev. W. Hughes.
- In America-square, Miss Blunt, eldest daughter of J. Blunt, jun. esq.
- At Greenwich, Mrs. Linzee, wife of S. H. Linzee, esq.
- At the Paragon, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. James Wilson, merchant.
- In Old Burlington-street, W. D. Falsot, esq.
- At Eltham, in Kent, aged 66, Mrs. Molling, widow of the late G. Molling, esq.
- In Milbank-street, Westminster, John Fenwick, esq.
- In Quebec-street, Thomas Kerr, esq.
- In York-place, Portman-square, Mrs. Calvert, wife of Peter Calvert, esq.
- In Bedford-square, Mr. Serjeant Hill.
- Mr. John Emblin, master of St. Margaret's workhouse.
- In Grafton-street, the Countess Howe.
- At Clapham, John Brogden, esq.
- In King-street, Cheapside, of an apoplexy, aged 72, Mr. Wm. Chapman, stationer.
- In Park-street, Westminster, Thomas Dyer, esq. many years Clerk in the Treasury.
- In Queen Anne-street, West, aged 58, John Bell, esq. late of Harefield, Middlesex.
- At Chiswick, Robert Hawley, esq.
- In New Broad-street-buildings, aged 69, Mr. John Halford.
- In Gloucester-street, Queen-square, Miss Cuiou.
- In the Haymarket, aged 29, Mrs. Ann Adams.
- In Exeter-street, Strand, Mr. Gill, carpenter.
- In Cheapside, Mr. Brown, stationer.
- At Knightsbridge, aged 81, Mrs. Horsmanden, widow of the late Rev. S. Horsmanden, of Parleigh, in Essex.
- In Little St. Thomas Apostle, Mr. Robert Druce.
- At Layton, in Essex, Mr. Robert Briscoe, formerly an apothecary at Walthamstow.
- In Queen-square, Mrs. Stevenson.
- In the Haymarket, Mr. Falwasser, chemist and druggist.
- In King-street, St. James's, Mr. Winter, of Arundel.
- In Finsbury-place, Mr. Bowes Todd.
- In College-street, Westminster, W. T. Caulfield, esq.
- In the King's-road, Bedford-row, the Rev. Geo. Selwyn, rector of Whilton, in Northamptonshire.
- At Eltham, Mrs. Molling, widow of the late Godfrey Molling, esq.
- In Mortimore-street, Mrs. Margaret Merry, relict of Robert Merry, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Lord Chief Justice Willes.
- In Craven-street, Strand, aged 85, Mrs. Fynmore.
- On Ludgate-hill, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Johnson, upholsterer.
- On his road to London, General Russel Manners, colonel of the 26th regiment of Light Horse. He had a presentiment of his death several days before his decease. The general had been for some weeks at South End, for the benefit of his health; but finding himself extremely ill while taking his morning ride, he set off for London alone to get medical advice. When he reached Billericay, in Essex, he stopped at an inn and ordered a bed. He told the landlord that he apprehended he should never reach London, and should die in the house, and then made himself known. The landlord seeing a man of such consequence without servant or equipage, wrote up to the War Office. The intelligence was immediately communicated to his family, who set off with the best medical assistance, but the hand of death was upon him, and after living just long enough to experience the tenderness, affection, and kindness of his relatives, he expired.
- At Newmarket, Mr. Vernon, the *Father of the Turf*. He was distinguished as a *sporting*

ing man for upwards of fifty years, and departed this life in the 85th year of his age. He married Lord Offley's mother, by whom he had three daughters, the present Lady Warwick, Mrs. Smith, and one unmarried.

At her house in Portman-square, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Montague, celebrated no less for her literary talents than for her annual bounty and hospitality on May Day to the poor chimney-sweepers of this metropolis. This lady was an excellent scholar; she possessed a sound judgment and an exquisite taste. Her essay on the writings and genius of Shakespeare, in answer to the frivolous objections of Voltaire, must always rank with the best illustrations of the transcendent powers of our great English poet. Her work is not an elaborate exposition of obscure passages, but a comprehensive survey of the sublimity of his genius, of his profound knowledge of human nature, and of the wonderful resources of imagination. This essay is, we believe, the only work of which Mrs. Montague publicly avowed herself to be the author, but it is well known, that she assisted the first Lord Lyttelton in the composition of his Dialogues of the Dead; and some of the best of these dialogues, by his lordship's own acknowledgment, were the efforts of her pen. Lord Lyttelton was very much attached to her, and if he had been free from matrimonial connexions, she might have commanded his title and fortune. Mrs. M. however, it was imagined, was attached to Pulteney, the famous Earl of Bath. She accompanied this nobleman and his lady on a tour through Germany. Mrs. Montague peculiarly excelled in epistolary composition, and her letters, in point of learning, judgment, and elegance, far exceed those of her name-sake, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, even supposing that the latter was really the author of the letters attributed to her, which, however, have long been known to be in a great measure fictitious. Mrs. M. was a near relation of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, to whose care she devolved in early life, and who superintended her education with parental fondness. It is said that she made so early a display of her tendency to literature, that she had transcribed the whole of the Spectators before she was eight years of age. Incredible as this story seems to be, it has been attested by the best authority, and was always solemnly affirmed by the late Dr. Monsey, physician of Chelsea College, a particular friend of Dr. Middleton, and of Mrs. Montague. The epistolary correspondence that took place between Dr. Monsey and Mrs. Montague, during her tour in Germany, and, indeed, through the whole of their intercourse for upwards of thirty years, affords proofs of uncommon talents, original humour, and acute observation on both sides. In private life Mrs. Montague was an example of liberal discretion,

and rational benevolence. Her hand was always extended to the protection of genius, and the relief of distress, but she was careful to distinguish the objects, and not to lavish her bounty upon false pretensions. This lady's magnificent mansion was the resort of the most distinguished characters of her time, and all were emulous to testify their esteem, and pay homage to the endowments of her mind, and the amiable qualities of her heart.

At his lodgings in the Abbey-green, Bath, in his 71st year, the Hon. Samuel Barrington, senior admiral of the white, and general of his Majesty's marine forces. The life of Admiral Barrington forms a singular exception to the common mode of rising in the British army and navy. Although born of a noble family, he ascended by slow degrees to the second rank in the British marine. Instead of soliciting for honours or employments, Barrington waited till they were offered to him, and has been sometimes known to decline what has been most ardently sought for by others; instead of seeking influence by a seat in the House of Commons, which he could easily have acquired, he made it a rule not to ask a favour of the admiralty, whosoever sat at the head of the board. Admiral Barrington was one of the younger sons of Viscount Barrington, whose family name was Shute, and who assumed the name of Barrington some few years before the admiral's birth. The viscount had six sons, the second of whom died in his infancy, and all the rest rose to some degree of eminence in the state. The eldest, Viscount Barrington, was, for many years, secretary at war. John, the third, was a general in the army. Daines, the fourth, was a Welsh judge, and well known by his writings; the subject of these memoirs was the fifth; and the younger, who was christened by the patronymic name of the family, is the present worthy bishop of Durham. Samuel Barrington was born in 1729; and having from his early youth shewn an attachment to the naval service, entered very young into the British navy. He passed through the inferior stations of midshipman and lieutenant with great reputation. We find the date of his first commission as post-captain was May 29, 1747. A peace with France and Spain, which took place soon after, deprived him of any opportunity of displaying his courage or conduct in his new station. After the peace of 1748, captain Barrington had the command of the Seahorse, a twenty gun ship, in the Mediterranean station, and while there, was dispatched from Gibraltar to Tetuan, to negotiate the redemption of some British captives, in which he succeeded. He had afterwards the command of the Crown man of war, on the Jamaica station. As these stations, in time of peace, are usually held for three years, we find Captain Barrington was in

[October 1,

commission during the greater part of that short peace. In 1756, a new war broke out between Great Britain and France, when, early in 1757, he was appointed to the command of the Achilles, of sixty guns. This ship was one of the squadron who took the Raisonable, French man of war, in 1757, but the action was over before Captain Barrington could range up along-side of her. In 1759, he had an opportunity to signalize his courage, in an engagement with the Count de St. Florentin, French man of war, of equal force with the Achilles, she fought for two hours, and had 116 men killed or wounded, all her masts shot away, and it was with difficulty she was got into port. The Achilles had 25 men killed or wounded. In the Achilles, Captain Barrington was after this dispatched to America, from whence he returned about the close of the year 1760. In the spring of the ensuing year, Captain Barrington served under Admiral Keppel, at the siege of Belleisle. To secure a landing for the troops, it became necessary to attack a fort and other works, in a sandy bay, intended to be the place of debarkation; three ships, one of which was the Achilles, were destined to this service, Captain Barrington got first to his station, and soon silenced the fire from the fort and from the shore, and cleared the coast for the landing the troops. They were landed, but were soon obliged to re-embark, in which they were well covered by the Achilles, and other ships. Ten days after the troops, however, made good their landing, at a place where the mounting the rock was, as the commanders expressed it, *barely possible*, and Captain Barrington was sent home with this agreeable news. After the peace of 1763, Captain Barrington had his turn of service, and in 1768 he commanded the Venus frigate, in which ship the late Duke of Cumberland was entered as a midshipman. In her he sailed to the Mediterranean, and as these voyages are always intended both for pleasure and improvement, he visited the most celebrated ports in that sea. The appointment of Barrington to this service shews the high opinion the king had of him. Soon after his return, the dispute between Great Britain and Spain, respecting Falkland's Island, took place, and on the fitting out of the fleet, Captain Barrington was appointed to the command of the Albion, of 74 guns, and soon after made colonel of marines. He found some little difficulty, from a scarcity of seamen, in manning his ship, and had recourse to a humourous experiment. He offered a bounty for all lamp-lighters, and men of other trades which require alertness, who would enter; and soon procured a crew, but of such a description that they were, for some time, distinguished by the title of Barrington's blackguards. He soon, however, changed their complexion. He had long borne the character of being a thorough bred seaman, and

a rigid disciplinarian. His officers under him were the same, and they soon succeeded in making the Albion one of the best disciplined ships in the royal navy. The convention between the two courts putting an end to all prospect of hostilities, the Albion was ordered, as a guardship, to Plymouth; in which situation Captain Barrington commanded her for three years. While in this situation Captain Barrington made himself universally esteemed, and shewed that he possessed those accomplishments which adorn the officer and the man. In the former capacity he had so completely established his character, as to be looked up to as one who, in case of any future war, would be intrusted with some important command. In the latter, the traits of benevolence which are known, exclusive of those which he was careful to keep secret shew, that with the roughness of a seaman, he possessed the benevolence of a Christian. An economical style of living enabled him to indulge his inclination that way, with a moderate income. On the breaking out of the war with France, Captain Barrington, having then been thirty-one years a post-captain in the navy; was promoted to the rank of rear admiral, and dispatched with a squadron to the West Indies. He found himself, on his arrival, so much inferior to the enemy, that he could not preserve Dominica from falling into their hands. However, before the French fleet, under D'Estaing, could reach the West Indies, he was joined, at Barbadoes, by the troops under General Grant, from America. He then immediately steered for St. Lucia, and the British troops had gained possession of a part of the island, when the French fleet, under the command of Count D'Estaing, appeared in sight. Barrington lay in the Grand Cul de Sac, with only three ships of the line, three of fifty guns, and some frigates, and with this force, had not only to defend himself against ten sail of the line, many frigates, and American armed ships, but also to protect a large fleet of transports, having on board provisions and stores for the army, and which there had not yet been time to land. So that the fate of the army depended on that of the fleet. During the night the admiral caused the transports to be warped into the bay, and moored the men of war in a line without them. D'Estaing, elated with the hopes of crushing this small naval force under Barrington, attacked him next morning, first with ten sail of the line, but failing, he made a second attack with his whole force, and was equally unsuccessful, being only able to carry off one single transport, which the English had not time to warp within the line. This defence is among the first naval achievements of the war. In an attack by land, on General Meadows's intrenchments, the count was equally repulsed, and the island soon after capitulated. Admiral Byron shortly after

after arriving in the West Indies, Barrington, of course, became second in command only. In the action which took place between the British fleet and the French on the 6th of July, 1775, Admiral Barrington, in the Prince of Wales, commanded the van division. The enemy were much superior to the English, but this discovery was not made till it was too late to remedy it. Admiral Barrington, in the Prince of Wales, with the Boyne and Sultan, pressed forward, soon closed with the enemy's fleet, and bravely sustained their attack until joined by other ships. It was not, however, the intention of the French admiral to risk a general engagement, having the conquest of Grenada in view, and his ships being cleaner than those of the English, enabled him to choose his distance. The consequence was, that several of the British ships were very severely handled, whilst others had no share in the action. Barrington was wounded, and had 26 men killed, and 46 wounded, in his own ship. Soon after this engagement, Admiral Barrington, on account of ill-health, returned to England. These two actions established our admiral's reputation, and he was looked on as one of the first officers in the English navy. On his return, however, we do not find any mark of his sovereign's favour conferred on him. But for this we must look to the real cause; Lord Sandwich was then at the head of the admiralty, and as no officer of the first reputation, after the treatment Admiral Keppel received, would degrade themselves by serving under such a man, the English fleets were sent to sea to meet a greatly superior force of the enemy, under such secondary characters as Darby, Harvey, Geary, &c. It became necessary, however, in some degree to attend to the call of the people, who wished to see men in whom they placed a confidence, at the head of the fleet: and the command was offered to Admiral Barrington, but he respectfully declined, not caring to risk his well-earned reputation to be destroyed by that unprincipled administration, or their more unprincipled tools. Even in this case they had a falsehood ready to support their degraded cause, and they gave out that Admiral Barrington had answered, that he was ever ready to serve his country, as second in command, but did not feel his abilities sufficient to take the chief command. He, however, certainly took the second command, and in that situation conducted himself so as to make his countrymen regret that he had not the supreme. But when, for the happiness of this country, Sandwich was driven from the admiralty, and the ill-used Keppel succeeded him, Barrington had no more those scruples, and he made one or two cruises as Commander in Chief. When Lord Howe failed to the relief of Gibraltar, our admiral was again second in command; and in the slight action

which his lordship had with the combined fleets on his return, Barrington behaved with his usual gallantry. This was the last action of the war, and on the close of it he retired to a private life. In 1787 he was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and soon after made lieutenant-general of marines, a post which he held till the death of Lord Howe; and he then succeeded to the generalship. Since the peace of 1783, he has lived in an honourable retirement.

At Chelsea, in his 67th year, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr. William Leith, by birth a Scotchman. His health for the last six months daily and very visibly declined; indeed, from the beginning of his illness, he was himself persuaded it would prove fatal. Yet, notwithstanding his extreme debility and accumulated disorders, he persevered in the care of instructing youth, his unvaried occupation for nearly 50 years, till a very little time before his lamented decease. To profound science and an enlightened mind, he joined the greatest mildness and simplicity of manners. He lived in retirement! and his sole recreation, after many hours of honourable toil, was the culture of a little garden, or the superintendence of his pupils at their sports.

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, John Skrimshire Boothby Clopton, esq. About nine o'clock in the morning he rung the bell; on the entrance of the servant he was walking up and down the room, apparently in a disordered state of mind. Suddenly turning round, he said, "Why do you look at me so earnestly? What do you do here?" The man said, he attended his commands. Mr. B. always drank cold tea for breakfast, which the servant neglected to make over night, and apologized. Mr. B. said, "It is of no consequence; I shall drink no more this year." About two, he ordered his horse to be got ready to ride in the Park; his valet put on one of his boots; he did not like them, and said, "You may have those boots, I shall not wear them any more." When in the Park, he was observed to gallop furiously, which he was never accustomed to do, but, on the contrary, always rode a canter! and in returning home kept up the same pace over the stones. At the corner of Clarges-street, in Curzon-street, he got off, delivered the horse to the groom, and walked home; it was then half past five. Entering the parlour, he desired his valet to attend to the serving up of dinner at six: a few minutes after, he went into a back room, placed his right foot on the bed, and a horse pistol in his mouth; the explosion blew off the upper jaw and the back part of the head: the ball went through the chimney-glass, and lodged in the wainscot. Instantaneous death ensued, and he fell with one foot on the bed, the other under it. The servants in the kitchen heard a noise, which they conceived

[October 1,

to be their master uncorking a bottle of spruce-beer; and, had it not been for the breaking of the glass, they would not have attended immediately to the alarm. It was proved before the coroner's jury that he had been for some months in a state of melancholy derangement; they therefore returned a verdict of lunacy. He was a very respectable gentleman, and, during his life-time, in habits of intimacy with the first noblemen in this country. The late Duke of Rutland, the Earls of Carlisle and Derby, and Mr. Fox, were among the number of his particular friends and acquaintances. He was a great frequenter of the subscription houses, and, from his eccentricity in dress, was styled by his friends, Prince Boothby, on coming to his estate at Swaffham, in Norfolk. Mr. B. was the person supposed to be alluded to by Foote in one of his farces, as distinguished by his partiality to people of rank, and inclined to leave one acquaintance to walk with another of superior dignity. Hence arose his denomination of *Prince Boothby*. He was a well-bred, intelligent, and amiable man, known and esteemed by the first people in this country. His chief peculiarity in dress was in the form of his hat, which was uniformly of the same shape for the last twenty years, though he mixed with the most fashionable circles, and was constantly ridiculed by his friends for this whimsical propensity. He had been possessed of three large estates; the first his own inheritance; the second from a distant family alliance; and the third Mrs.

Clopton Parthericke's, whose name he lately assumed. The value of the last property is said to be nearly 7000*l.* a year.

At his seat at Castle Malgwyn, in Wales, Sir Benjamin Hammet, knt. Alderman of London, and Member of Parliament for Taunton. Sir Benjamin Hammet was chosen alderman of Portsoken ward, London, June 3, 1785, and received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address of congratulation to his Majesty on his happy escape from assassination by Margaret Nicholson, 1786. This gentleman was a conspicuous example of the effects of enterprise and industry. His origin was humble, and the progress of his early life afforded no prospect of the situation which he subsequently obtained. He wanted the advantages of education; but he possessed plain common sense, and was well acquainted with the qualities of mankind. After having filled the subordinate situation of porter to a bookseller on Fish-street-hill, he became the architect of his own fortune, and acquired considerable property and high civic distinction. The bustle of one period of his life, and the calm that succeeded, notwithstanding his love of notice and popularity, afford good materials for philosophic reflection. His character drawn by an impartial observer, would render an useful lesson to youth, on the benefits of industry and perseverance. The present Mr. Hammet has been unanimously elected M. P. for Taunton in the room of his father, who had been chosen representative of that borough in four successive parliaments.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[* * * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to inclose the Honour of Penrith, and the Forest of Inglewood, in which 20,000 acres of fine improveable land, and thirteen parishes are comprehended and interested.

The Book Club at Kendal is in a very flourishing state. Its annual venison feast, lately held, was attended by a numerous and highly respectable company; among whom were Baron Chambre, Sir Michael le Fleming, bart. Thomas Strickland, John Morland, Daniel, John, and Christopher Wilson, esqrs. &c. &c.

The various public charities established in Kendal do honour to the humanity of its inhabitants. Schools of industry were instituted there last year, in which 111 children are at present educated, and the donations for which are considerable.

The inhabitants of Newcastle are about to establish a general house of industry, upon a

plan similar to that of Shrewsbury, and to introduce such branches of the woollen-manufactory there as may be suitable to the respective sexes and ages of the poor.

Many of the magistrates and other gentlemen of the counties of Northumberland and Durham have entered into subscriptions for the purpose of prosecuting all forestallers, regratters, and engrosiers within their respective districts.

The importation of corn still continues at Newcastle, where the Assize Hall, and some other public buildings, and many private houses are converted into granaries. It is the same at Hull.

The amount of the poor-rates at Newcastle is 4692*l.* per annum.

The foundation of the Roman wall, supposed to have been built by *Severus* upwards of 1500 years since, is at present taking up at Byker Hill, in order to repair the highways.

Married.]

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Rayne, to Miss Sarah North, of Haworth, near Bradford. Mr. R. Hall, farmer, at Milestone, to Miss Mary Jopling, of Benwell. Mr. T. Howson, grocer, to Miss Fawell, of Berwick. Mr. Andrew Chicken, to Miss B. Lee. C. D. Parvis, esq. to Miss Watson, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Watson, esq. of Cowpen. Mr. Jacob Snowball, wharfinger, to Miss Graham, sister of Mr. W. Graham, carrier.

At Stanhope, Mr. Thomas Elliott, of London, to Miss F. Hall, of East-black-dean, Weardale. John Gryson, esq. of Durham, to Miss Allgood, of Westgate, in Weardale.

At Tynemouth, W. R. Middlemore, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Matthews, of North Shields.

At Difflington, Mr. R. Simon, to Miss Mary Bank, grocer.

At Knaresdale, Mr. N. Moore, to Miss Jane Burton.

At Hardshaw, Mr. John Chorley, of Ashton Mackfield, to Miss Jane Wilkinson, of Wigton, Cumberland.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Bulmer, to Mrs. Young, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Potter, of Wall's End, Northumberland.

At Sunderland, Lieut. M'Bean, of the 41st, to Miss Younger, of Bishopswearmouth.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Marshall, grocer. Mr. George Ord, breeches-maker. Mr. Peter Manners, slater. Aged 16, Mr. Thomas Bulman, jun. Aged 99, Mary Rippon. Mr. J. Peacock, anchor-smith.

At Bishopswearmouth, Mr. W. Wilkinson, mason. Mrs. Hill, widow, of the Three Crowns.

At Harraton, Mr. Peter Golightley, staithman, and Mary his wife.

At Marley Hill, Mr. A. Laverick, spirit-merchant.

At Whittingham Hall, Mrs. Carns, wife of Mr. Carns, formerly of Lancaster.

At Morpeth, aged 64, John Hebron, esq. a captain in the Northumberland Militia. Mr. Mark Dixon.

At Brampton, Mrs. E. Dalston, wife of Mr. W. Dalston, innkeeper.

At Langley Dale, near Staindrop, aged 89, Mrs. Laybourn, relict of the late C. Laybourn.

At Durham, aged 44, Mrs. Ayre, wife of Mr. R. Ayre, publican. Aged 46, Mr. G. Brown, an eminent bricklayer. Miss Kirton, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Kirton.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 60, Mr. Luke Elstob, many years an officer of the customs there.

At Alnwick, Mr. Charles Banks, dancing-master.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mr. Isaac Robinson, of the Swan-inn.

At Wolsington, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Robson.

At Lancton Grange, the Countess Dowager of Darlington.

At Corbridge, aged 76, Mrs. Soppit.

At North Shields, Mrs. Dodds, wife of Captain W. Dodds, of the ship Eagle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The waste lands within the manor of Westlington, in the parish of Kirklington, and also those within the barony of Wigton, in this county, are to be inclosed and cultivated.

Married.] At Orton, Mr. Marmaduke Holme, of Rounthwaite, to Miss Bury, of Kellath,

At Carlisle, D. Kennedy, esq. jun. of Craig, Ayrshire, to Miss Dalton, only daughter of the late George Dalton, esq. of Carlisle.

At Stanwix, Mr. W. Bell, grocer, of Carlisle, to Miss Muncaster.

At Irthington, Mr. George Barnfather, to Miss Margaret Hewitt, of Broomhill.

At Workington, Lionel Spears, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Ann Bowman, daughter of Mr. Bowman, attorney at law. Mr. Henry Smith, painter, to Miss Jane Hodgson. Mr. J. Bowman, of Harrington, sail-maker, to Miss Atkinson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Smith, mason, to Miss Woodall, daughter of Mr. Isaac Woodall, of Peckthow, near Egremont. Mr. John Hill, to Miss Rudd.

At Sebergham, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, to Miss Mary Scott, of Frier Hall.

At Kirby Lonsdale, Mr. Isaac Greenwood, of Lancaster, surgeon, to Miss Turner, of Barbaun.

At Burnside, near Kendall, Mr. Bowman, attorney at law, to Miss Pennington, daughter of Mr. Alderman Pennington, of Kendal.

At Kirkhampton, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, to Miss Barwise of Dundraw Hall.

At Morrelby, Mr. W. Potts, of Sealegill, to Mrs. Mary Martin, widow.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Taylor Gibson, chemist and druggist, Newcastle, to Miss D. Smith, of Papcastle.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. J. Johnson, wife of Mr. J. Johnson.

At Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. Lancelot Fisher. Aged 63, Mr. J. Dixon, mariner. Mrs. Saunderson, sister in law to Mr. Simson, collector of excise.

At Cumrew, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. H. Simpson.

At Cowper, near Allenby, Mr. R. Wilson, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Workington, suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Hayton, hat-maker. Mr. Jonathan Wear, grocer, aged 30.

At Kendal, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Fisher, house-carpenter.

At Brampton, Mrs. E. Dalston, wife of Mr. W. Dalston, innkeeper.

At Sandyfike, Mr. G. Calvert, jun.

At

[October 1,

At Wigton, aged 61, Mrs. Ann Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, bookseller.

At Rowrah, near Whitehaven, aged 70, Mr. John Skelton, one of the coroners for Cumberland.

At Penrith, in the prime of life, Mr. Roger Kitchen, innkeeper. Aged 87, Mrs. Ann Todd. Aged 73, Mr. Isaac Gaskin, of the Golden Fleece inn.

At Whitehaven, aged 33, Mrs. Ann Spedding, wife of Mr. J. Spedding, cabinet-maker.

At Lupton, near Kendal, aged 99, Mr. Dawson, wife of Mr. Peter Dawson, of that place; he is 101 years of age, retains all his faculties, and one day this summer walked above four miles from home and back again.

YORKSHIRE.

The late York races were most splendidly attended, and better sport has not been known for many years.

A spirited magistrate, Mr. Foljambe, lately suppressed an inhuman custom of bear-baiting at Rawmarsh.

The *Leeds Intelligencer* states, that lately in that place the thermometer fell from 85 to 58 in 48 hours.

Nearly 3000 poor persons have been greatly assisted during many months, by the benevolence of Lord Carlisle, at his seat at Castle Howard.

The grocers company of Hull have presented a piece of plate, value fifty guineas, to Thomas Thompson, esq. for his services in reducing the poor's rates *one half*, and the excellent system which he has introduced into the workhouse.

The act of parliament, for turning the flood water out of the moor into the sea at Scalby, and for draining the low grounds between Merston and Yeddingham Bridge, will be a means of bringing into cultivation 6000 acres of land which were before useless.

The whole expence of the soup establishment at Hull, during twenty-six weeks, was 1150l. and in that time, 2200 poor families were relieved with 138,153 quarts of soup.

At Sculcoates, in the same time, 43,784 quarts were distributed, at an expence of 575l. *Rawson's Hull Advertiser*.

A society, called the *Progressional Building Society*, has been formed in Hull, for the purpose of building a number of houses in a convenient situation, with a view to counteract the sudden increase of rents in Hull. This is very well meant; but the members of this society should consider, that the increase of rents, and of all other articles is a necessary effect of the enormous increase of the national debt, and is consequently a radical grievance beyond their power to controul.

Married.] Major Hawley, of the 45th, to Miss Sarah Hodgkinson, daughter of G. Hodgkinson, esq. of Southwell.

R. Sauvage, esq. of Fulford, to Miss Cole, at York.

Mr. W. Bell, of Leeds, to Miss Smith, of Osmanthorpe

Mr. J. Priestley, jun. of Bradford, to Miss Whitworth, of Hood House.

Mr. John Hall, of Hull, to Miss Bland, of Newark.

Thomas Todd, esq. of Scorton, to Miss Bentley.

Mr. John Whitacre, of Huddersfield, to Miss Holmes, of Liverpool.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Cockayne, to Miss Owen. Mr. Brook, banker, of Huddersfield, to Miss Turner.

Same place, Mr. J. Parkin, to Miss M. Champion.

At Stainforth, Mr. Green of Bentley, to Miss Youlle.

Mr. George Fairbairne, of the Park, to Miss Ruth Oakes, of Mercliffe.

Mr. Wildon, of Housham, to Miss Johnson, of Sherborn.

At Leeds, Mr. J. A. Coates, surgeon, to Miss Griffiths.

At Hull, Mr. Thomas Turner, to Miss Mary Smiddy, of Sculcoates.

Mr. W. Burstall, of Market Weighton, to Mrs. Clay.

The Rev. Mr. Naylor, of Wakefield, to Miss Ground, of Oulton.

Mr. Oldale, of Norton, to Miss Oates of Sheffield.

At Hull, Mr. James Dorfor, brewer, to Miss Mary Downes.

Died.] At York, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Lund, attorney at law.

Same place, aged 63, Mr. John Clark.

Same place, aged 67, deservedly lamented, Mr. Alexander Mather, a preacher of great eminence and worth among the Methodists during a period of 43 years.

At Rippon, Mr. W. Atack.

At New Mill, near Bradford, Mr. Wm. Pitts.

At Cantley, near Doncaster, aged 74, Miss Carr.

At Weeton, near Harewood, aged 88, Mr. John Craven, he married a girl of 15, about eleven years since, by whom he had four children.

At Knotting, Miss Ann Askham.

At Selby, Mr. Howcroft.

John Crookes, esq. of Burton, near Barnsley.

At Bradford, aged 65, Mrs. Ann Rhoades.

At Langton, Leonard Smelt, esq. a gentleman universally beloved and lamented; he had lately been appointed deputy ranger of Richmond Park.

At Hull, Miss Hessey. Aged 38, Joshua Dobson, esq. Aged 74, Miss Mary Martin. Mrs. Cooper. W. Kirkby, esq. formerly an attorney. Aged 56, Mr. Cuthbert Thew.

At Blackwood House, near Halifax, aged 41, Samuel Stead, esq.

At Beverley, aged 36, much regretted, Mr. W. Judson, attorney at law.

Same

Same place, Mrs. Harland.
At Whitby, Robert Walker, esq.
At Idle, aged 89, Mr. Samuel Ellis.
At Doncaster, Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax, of the ancient family of that name.

At Wakefield, Mr. Thomas Bucktrout.
At Scarborough, Mrs. Nutt; she had been married but 8 days.
At York, aged 29, Mrs. Surr, wife of Mr. Thomas Surr, glass manufacturer.

At Wansforth, near Driffield, Mr. Bainton, one of the proprietors of the cotton and carpet manufactory; he was drowned in bathing in the sea near Hornsea.

At Hatfield, near Doncaster, Mr. Turton, surgeon.

At Leeds, Mr. Samuel Marshall, a gentleman possessed of singular probity and benevolence; he has bequeathed 200l. to augment the salary of the minister of Nether Chapel; 400l. to charity schools and infirmaries; and 100l. to the academy at Mashbrough for educating young gentlemen for the dissenting ministry.

At Meck'lethwaite Grange, aged 92, Mr. Jonathan Nichols.

At Clifford Mill, near Wetherby, Mr. H. Fourness.

At Bradford, Mr. F. Rhodes, innkeeper.

Aged 21, George Gamble, brandy-merchant, of Leeds.

LANCASHIRE.

A royal mail from London to Manchester is now established, with the prospect of great advantage to the commercial interests of that part of the country.

At the late Lancaster assizes, two persons were convicted of capital offences, and received sentence of death.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Henry Bell, watch-maker, to Miss Cornah. Captain J. Kelsey, to Mrs. Hargreaves, of the Grapes inn.

At Bolton, Thomas Todd, esq. of Scorton, to Miss Bentley.

At Manchester, Mr. James Fearnhead, to Miss Mary Smith, of Strangeways. Mr. John Welch, to Miss Acton. Mr. John Barlow, to Miss Ann Unsworth. Mr. R. Chadwick, to Miss E. Bentley. Mr. John Battye, to Miss Hannah Creswell. Mr. J. Cross, of Bolton, attorney, to Miss M. Kay, of Salford. Mr. R. Cartwright, manufacturer, to Miss Mason. Mr. R. Heaton, of Prescott, to Miss Davies. Mr. Charles Wood, merchant, to Miss Ryle of Macclesfield. Mr. Hugh Bennet, mercer, to Miss L. B. Morris, of Derby. Mr. John Thorp, calico-printer, of Reddish Mill, to Miss Rebecca Pickford.

At Liverpool, Mr. W. Ratcliffe, corn-dealer, to Miss Rooker, both of Manchester. Mr. James M'Calla, merchant, to Miss Evans, of Wrexham. The Rev. W. Griffith, M. A. vicar of Carnarvon, to Miss Roberts, late of that place.

At Warrington, Mr. J. G. Bradley, grocer, to Miss Griffiths. John Ford Nash, esq.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 64.

of Warwick, to Miss Agnes Cumming, formerly of the same place. Mr. J. Whitacre, of Huddersfield, to Miss Holmes, daughter of Mr. Holmes, merchant.

At Rochdale, Mr. John Middleton, enameller, of Liverpool, to Miss Taylor.

At Dean Church, Gerrat Pendlebury, esq. of Rose Bank, to Miss Pendlebury, of Chewmoor, Hall.

At Yealand, Mr. John Gilpin, of Philadelphia, to Miss Dilworth, daughter of J. Dilworth, esq. of Lancaster.

At Openshaw, Mr. S. Stafford, farmer, to Miss Ellen Taylor.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. B. Barwick. Mrs. Jane Fisher. Mr. Alderman John Talton, many years a captain in the Guinea trade from that port.

In the Workhouse of West Derby, near Liverpool, Ann Fletcher, aged 103; and lately, in the same workhouse, Henry Wilson, aged 106.

At Manchester, Mrs. Turncock. Mrs. Foxley, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Foxley. Mrs. Tipping, widow of the late George Tipping. Aged 67, Mr. James Pollit. Mrs. E. Rider. Aged 87, Mrs. Ann Catherill. Aged 35, Mrs. M'Lure, wife of Mr. M'Lure, umbrella-maker.

At Everton, near Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Ribton, widow of the late John Ribton, of Great Broughton, near Cockermouth—a quaker.

At Haslingden, Dr. H. Jervies.

At Rusholme, near Manchester, Miss Entwistle, eldest daughter of J. Entwistle, esq.

At Acre Barn, in the bloom of life, Miss Seddon, daughter of Mr. Seddon, attorney at law

At Liverpool, aged 58, Captain J. Johnson, teacher of navigation, &c. Suddenly, Mr. Fothergill, of Manchester, from whence he had just come in perfect health. Mr. J. Johnson, brewer, aged 72. Manwaring Clegg, esq. Mr. John Roscoe, formerly a resident in one mercantile house nearly sixty years.

At Warrington, Mr. Maguire, formerly of the Eagle and Child inn. Aged 74, Mr. John Corlett, cooper. Mrs. Tarbuck.

At Weeton, near Harwood, aged 88, Mr. John Craven, farmer, late of King-lane, near Leeds.

CHESHIRE.

At the late Chester Assizes, three prisoners were condemned to suffer death for capital offences.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Colley, tanner, to Miss Denton. Mr. Joseph Platt, of Little Mollington, to Miss Hannah Baxter, of Sealand, Flintshire.

At Stockport, Mr. R. Bowden, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, of the Standard tavern, Manchester.

At Nantwich, Prussia Salmon, esq. to Miss Walker.

At Rosthern, the Rev. R. Wright, rector of Wold, Northamptonshire, to Miss Massey.

At

[October 1,

At Prestbury, Mr. Samuel Mollard, to Miss Mary Harrop, both of Adlington.

At Over, Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Rigby.

At Tatton, Mr. Jemson, of Park Hall, to Miss Brookes, of Utkinton Hall.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Alderman John Bakewell, druggist; a man of probity and friendship. The Rev. Mr. Eaton, rector of St. Michael's, and one of the minor canons of this cathedral. At his aunt's house, in this city, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, eldest son of Lord Kenyon, aged 25; a most virtuous and excellent young gentleman. Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, clerk of St. Peter's.

At Runcorn, Mr. Fletcher father of the printer of the Chester Chronicle.

DERBYSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of freeholders and other persons having right of common on Needwood Forest, it was resolved to pursue the most effectual means to prevent an inclosure taking place, as has been proposed, under the idea that it would be prejudicial to their interests.

Upwards of 200 guineas have been subscribed by the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Ashborne, for the detection and prosecution of forestallers, regraters, bakers, and all other persons by whom the price of provisions may be raised, the quality debased, or the quantity reduced contrary to law.

At Chesterfield and Matlock plans nearly similar have been adopted.

At Derby, they are about to purchase foreign corn by subscription, and to erect a steam engine to grind it for the use of the inhabitants. A similar plan has been set on foot at Chesterfield.

Many farmers in this county and neighbourhood, in consequence of injunctions from the magistrates and others, have lately carried their corn to market, and sold it at prices that were perfectly satisfactory.

At Weston-upon-Trent, Mr. Leedham, farmer, and a carpenter of Ashton, who was at work for him, were both struck dead by the lightning, during the dreadful storm which did so much damage in many parts of the kingdom, on Wednesday, the 3d of Sept.

The High Moors, in Derbyshire, at the distance of about six miles from Sheffield, have been fired, by some means yet unknown, in various places. The flames have spread very wide, and in some parts have penetrated to the depth of several feet in the peat moss. The vapours, which spread to an extent of many miles around, are exceedingly noisome. Apprehensions have been felt, lest the conflagration should reach the inclosures.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Bennett, of Manchester, to Miss Morris. Mr. Calton, surgeon, at Nottingham, to Miss O'Brien, daughter of Mr. O'Brien, of Derby theatre.

At Spondon, R. Holden, jun. esq. of Derby, to Miss Drury Lowe, of Locko Park.

Died.] At Derby, aged 70, Mr. John Bateman, attorney; he had been coroner of the county forty years.

At Belper, Miss Woodward, late of Southwell, Notts.

At Birchholme, near Chesterfield, in an advanced age, Mrs. Charlotte Hunloke.

At Chesterfield, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. John Massey, jun. Mr. J. Radley, mercer. Mr. Abel Chapman, hosier, of Mansfield, Notts, aged 24.

At Alfreton, Mr. Adam Parker, saddler, who by his industry and sobriety had acquired an handsome fortune, which he has divided amongst many poor relations and friends.

At Willington, Mr. D. Hopkinson.

At Willington, aged 26, Mr. G. Dethick.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Retford Agricultural Society, with true rustic vulgarity, offer a guinea, and a pair of buckskin breeches, to the ploughman who, with two horses and no driver, shall plough half an acre of ground in the best manner in a space of time not exceeding three hours and a half, and one guinea for the second best.

In the parish of All Saints, in Nottingham, a subscription has been made for purchasing coals, to be retailed to the poor, during the winter, at prime cost.

Messrs Davison and Hawkesley, of Arnold Mills, have undertaken to grind 500 quarters of corn for the poor of Nottingham gratis.

The sum of 221. 12s. 6d. was collected at the dissenting meeting in Nottingham, after a sermon lately preached there for the benefit of the General Infirmary.

Married.] Mr. Roberts, of Plumtree-street, Newark, to Mrs. Dodson of Nottingham.

At Nottingham, Mr. Walker, builder, to Miss Stones.

At Southwell, Major Hawley, of the 45th, to Miss Sarah Hodgkinson.

Died.] At Newark, Mr. W. Stringer.

At Southwell, the Rev. Thomas Porter, rector of Blankney and Waltham, vicar of Scopwick, prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Nottingham.

Suddenly, at East Retford, Sampson Mofman, esq. an alderman of that borough.

Mr. Bellman, mercer, of Nottingham.

At Hodlack, near Blythe, Robert Spencer, esq.

At Newark, aged 78, Mr. Mathew Hart, formerly an eminent shoemaker at Nottingham.

At Sereveton, Mrs. Thoroton.

At Nottingham, Mr. Gervat Smart.

At Farnsfield, aged 68, Lieut. Thomas Hitchbone, of the 12th regt. of foot.

At Mansfield, aged 74, Mrs. Sims, late of the Blackmoor's Head, Nottingham.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

On Wednesday, Sept 3, this county was deluged by one of the heaviest storms of rain ever

ever remembered. The loss in sheep, &c. was very great.

A daily post has been established from Stamford to Oakham through Enpingham.

Married.] At Uppingham, Mr. Holmes, of the Eight Bells, to Miss Ingram.

Same place, Mr. Marriott, to Mrs. Cooke. *Died.]* At Ashwell, Mrs. Webster.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The University of Edinburgh, has conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon Mr. WILLIAM WARD, formerly of Leicester.

One hundred and twenty-six of the most respectable occupiers of land in the neighbourhood of Leicester, on the 6th, signed an agreement not to demand more than five pounds per quarter, for all the wheat in their possession. The average of wheat on the previous market day was 5l. 11s.

At another meeting of farmers at Ashby de la Zouch, the 13th, a similar agreement was made, to demand but four guineas. This advertisement was signed by ROBERT ABNEY, ELLIS SHIPLEY PESTELL, and by all the most respectable gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

A very liberal subscription for the relief of the poor was lately set on foot at Leicester, in which we observe that the bank of Pares, Paget, and Co. gave 50 guineas, the other banks the same sum, and several individuals 10 guineas each.

At a county meeting held at Leicester, the DUKE OF RUTLAND in the chair, at which meeting was also present EARL MOIRA, and a number of other highly respectable persons, it was resolved, 1. That their tenants and all farmers are exhorted to bring to all the markets a proper and regular supply of wheat, barley, and other grain. 2. That the new barley be recommended to be threshed out, and sold to poor families for them to convert it into bread. 3. That all families be recommended to avoid the use of wheaten flour in pastry, and to prefer barley flour and rice. 4. That affixing a limit to the price of wheat might produce a more alarming scarcity, and be particularly dangerous to the county of Leicester. 5. That relief might be obtained from laws prohibiting the distilling of grain, and obliging the public brewers and publicans to use a large proportion of sugar or molasses with malt in brewing. 6. That this country cannot be screened from a recurrence of scarcity, until it is enabled, by the inclosure of waste lands, to grow sufficient for its consumption. These important and enlightened resolutions do honour to this meeting.

Such has been the public spirited disposition of the farmers to bring their corn to market, in consequence of the previous meetings, that one farmer, of the name of Stone, near Leicester, has found it necessary to apologize, in a public advertisement, for not bringing to market his small produce, alleging, that "owing to the late unfavourable weather, it is not yet in a state to get it."

It is judiciously observed, by the editor of the *Leicester Journal*, that the graziers ought to make some sacrifices as well as the growers of grain.—Mutton, observes the editor, might be sold by them at four-pence or four-pence halfpenny per pound among their poor neighbours, without much loss to the graziers.

In our monthly survey of the provincial newspapers, we have not observed a greater degree of promptness, intelligence, and public spirit in any county in the kingdom, than has been evinced in Leicestershire during the late ebullition of popular resentment, in consequence of the high price of provisions.

Married.] Robert Abney, esq. of Measham, to Mrs. Richards, of Ashby.

Mr. Devonport, of Wigston, to Miss Todd, of Swanland, near Hull.

Died.] Of an apoplexy, Mr. John Willows, hosier.

Mr. Robert Walker, of Beaumont Leys, a respectable and esteemed character.

Mr. Bond, baker, Belgrave-gate.

At Goathby, advanced in years, Mrs. Drake.

Mr. Wilson, cooper, of Leicester.

Aged 71, the Rev. H. Hough, rector of Redmill, &c. &c. and a justice of the peace.

Mr. W. Sutton, of the Newark, Leicester; a well disposed inoffensive man.

At Thrussington, Mrs. Cusson, the amiable wife of the Rev. W. Cusson.

Aged 74, Mr. Thomas Astley, of Kegworth.

[The late Dr. Matthew Norton, whose death was announced in our last Magazine, was a native of Yorkshire. His parents were protestants; but going early in life into Flanders, he embraced the Roman catholic faith; and, entering into the Dominican order, assumed the religious name of "Father Thomas."—About the year 1764, he was appointed pastor of a small congregation at Afton Flamville, in Leicestershire (the ancient residence of the Turvilles); and, about 1770, removed to Hinckley. In the summer of 1772, he was called to the office of prior of the convent of Bornhem, on the Scheld, between Ghent and Antwerp; and, in 1775, was appointed rector of the college of Louvain, where he was regularly admitted D. D. In 1777, a society at Brussels offering three premiums, a gold medal and two silver ones, for the best dissertations on agriculture, draining of ground, and breeding of cattle, he gained all the three. He had also employed much of his thoughts on the management of bees; but on this head was somewhat too visionary. Returning to his pastoral charge at Hinckley, he had the satisfaction of being admitted, under the mild laws of the present auspicious reign, to open a small but regular chapel for the celebration of his religious duties; which he performed with such inoffensive integrity, as gained him the esteem of those of every other Christian profession. Naturally possessed of a sound understanding, extensive knowledge, and great mental acquirements,

he tenaciously adhered to a faithful discharge of the ministry, and endeavoured, as much as he was able, to promote the interest and advance the happiness of all with whom he had any concern. During the last two years he underwent great sufferings, which he supported with the collected firmness and pious resignation of a Christian. He was buried on the 10th at Aston Flamville, attended by a numerous assemblage of friends from the adjacent villages.]

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The following are the words of the advertisement of a *Ball* at *Lincoln* for the Encouragement of the Stuff Manufactory, an object which deserves imitation in every manufacturing district in the kingdom. "Ladies to be admitted gratis, on their appearing in a stuff gown and petticoat, of the colour appointed by the patroness, spun, wove, and finished within the county, and producing a ticket signed by the weaver and dyer, at Louth; one of which tickets will be delivered with every 12 yards of Stuff. Gentlemen to appear without silk or cotton in their dress, stockings excepted." The patroness of this patriotic institution is Mrs. CHAPLIN, of Blankney.

The auctioneers of Lincolnshire have adopted a plan of giving credit at sales by auction, which, from its probable benefit to the seller, is likely to become general. At the close of the advertisement it is frequently stated, that credit may be had till such a day, on giving approved security. This new species of credit is probably occasioned by the accommodation afforded by the country banks in the discounting of approved securities.

The late storm of the 3d and 4th was severely felt in Lincolnshire. The rain rendered the roads for some hours impassable, and the lightening was terrible and mischievous. At Laceby a poor man of the name of Swaby was miserably torn and disfigured by it, and his body converted into a deep black colour, so as to be unknown to those who knew him alive. *The Stamford Mercury* observes, "that his body was such a spectacle as nature recoils at the remembrance of."

Applications are to be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act to cut a canal from Boston-harbour to Revesby-gap, and for sundry collateral branches.

A very numerous meeting has lately been held in Boston, Sir JOSEPH BANKS in the chair, relative to the drainage and inclosure of East, West, and Wildmore Fens.

Married.] At Spalding, Mr. Dandy to Miss Bladsmith.

Mr. Joseph Chapman, of Little Steeping, to Miss Mary Nicholson.

Mr. Holkings, of Stamford, to Miss Diddle, of Spalding.

Mr. William Bourn, of Gainsbro', to Miss E. Day, of Doncaster.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Bunyan, jun. to Miss Sarah Haldenby, of East Frisby.

At Sutton, St. Edmonds, Mr. A. Uley, to Miss Ground, of Holomas Grove.

At Torrington, Mr. A. Overton, of Bucknal, to Miss Brooks.

Died.] At Market Deeping, advanced in years, Mrs. Dixon.

At Ketton, aged 72, Mrs. Pridmore. In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mrs. Simpson. Aged 84, Mrs. Briggs. Aged 101, Mrs. Hicks, of Furnetby.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mrs. Bradgate, late of North Dufferham.

At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. John Bennett, formerly of Thows.

At Narborough, Mr. Parkinson.

At Stamford, aged 78, Mr. S. Dixon.

At Carlton Morland, aged 84, Mrs. Rebecca Knight. Aged 30, Mr. Thomas Marshall.

At Lincoln, aged 64, Mrs. Ashley. Advanced in years, Mrs. Blow.

At Gainsbro', aged 80, Mr. Whitehouse, common brewer.

At Eagle, near Lincoln, aged 78, Mr. Wm. Billett.

At Boston, aged 66, John Gilbert, master-mariner.

At Spalding, Mr. Thomas Hawkes, one of the people called quakers.

At Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mr. John Hannah, attorney at law.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a late public night, at Vauxhall Gardens, Birmingham, patronized by the Loyal Association of that town, for the benefit of the General Hospital, upwards of 2500 persons of respectability were present.

The vaccine inoculation is about to be introduced at the Birmingham Dispensary, under the auspices of Dr. BRE, a physician of great intelligence and respectability.

The eight convicts, who were condemned at the late assizes for Warwick, have all been executed pursuant to their sentence. Seven of these unhappy men forfeited their lives for forging and uttering counterfeit Bank of England notes. They had concerted a desperate plan of escape from goal, which was frustrated by means of their fellow convict, who was a sheep stealer. It is a shocking circumstance that any man should suffer death for forging the notes of the Bank of England after the discovery of Mr. Alexander Tilloch!

Lord Dudley, has, by advertisement, requested his tenants to bring forward immediately what old corn they may have got in hand, and to thrash out with all convenient dispatch as much new corn as they can for the supply of the market.

Immediate application is intended to be made to parliament for increased powers to the commissioners, for the improvement of the town of Birmingham, and for the better regulation of its police.

From Saturday, the 6th of September, to the Wednesday night following, the town of

of Birmingham was alarmed by repeated riots, chiefly on account of the high prices of bread and other provisions. On Tuesday evening, six boys were wounded by blunderbusses fired from the steam mills, which the mob (chiefly boys) were attempting to destroy. The rioters, through the vigilance of the magistrates, aided by the military, were dispersed without effecting any material mischief.

Four several meetings for the sale of all kinds of cattle are in future to be held at Dunchurch, viz. on the 12th of Jan. 23d of March, 29th of June, and the 15th of Sept.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Vickers, or the Chain inn, to Miss Benton, of Ashton. Mr. David Bolton, to Miss Law, of Bilstone. Mr. F. Barke, of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Miss Penny of Ludlow. Mr. George Mander, to Mary Edwards. Mr. Bland, grocer, to Miss Ball, daughter of Mr. Ball, cheesefactor. Mr. Thomas Lewis, glass-cutter, to Miss H. Warham.

At Colehill, Mr. Biggs, bookseller, of Nottingham, to Miss Luckman of Coventry.

At Coventry, Mr. T. Jeacock, farmer, of Stonsey, to Miss E. Eaton, of Willenhall.

At Littleton, Mr. George Brooks, of Ashton Oldens, to Miss A. Bridgwater.

At Bordesley, Mr. Hudson, lock-manufacturer, to Miss Turner, neice of Mr. Ingram, factor, Birmingham.

At Handsworth, Mr. James Jew, to Miss Ann Deakin. Charles Simpson, esq. of Litchfield, to Miss Maria Iddens, of Birmingham Heath. Aged 73, Mr. John Skelding.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. T. Fellows, to Miss Barke.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Waring, coal-merchant. Mr. Osborne, wife of Mr. W. Osborne, of Hill-street. Mr. Samuel Fallows, of Spring Gardens. Aged 73, Mrs. Carver, wife of Mr. John Carver. Mr. Stephen Ashby, of Worcester. Mr. Wallis, sen.

At Dale End, Mr. John Rawlins, wire-worker.

At Warwick, Mr. Eyre.

At Coventry, Mrs. Shaw, milliner.

Died.] At Colehill, Mr. Proctor, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Coventry, aged 73, Mrs. Whitwell, relict of the late Alderman Whitwell, of that city. Mrs. Eyre, relict of the late Mr. John Eyre, and mother of Miss C. and W. Eyre.

At Poleworth, Mrs. Orton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The following Paper relative to a very singular Phenomenon has lately been transmitted to us, by a Correspondent at Tamworth.

Mr. Spooner, late a farmer at Shuttington, near Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, died in June, 1775, aged 58. About five years before he died he weighed thirty-six stone, horseman's weight; fourteen pounds to the stone, avoirdupoise. The last five years, he was much increased in bulk, having in that time become extremely fat; but he would not suffer himself to be weighed,

though requested by several gentlemen. His widow verily believes he would have weighed considerably more than forty stone, had he been weighed sometime before his death. He was five feet ten inches in height; his appetite moderate, both as to eating and drinking, and his food such as plain country farmers generally live upon. He was very stout and active, and of a cheerful merry temper. For the last five years, from his being so greatly fed in that time, he was very indolent. He had eight children, six sons and two daughters, who are all living. Mr. Spooner's parents were not inclined to be fat, but one of his sons is remarkably so. Mr. Spooner first began to grow fat at the age of twenty-five: at thirty-five, he was stabbed by a Jew with a knife, and lost a considerable quantity of blood, but soon recovered of his wound. The undertaker of his funeral believes, without exaggerating, that the corpse and the coffin, though only wood, weighed 700 lb. The coffin was six feet long, three feet wide in the inside, and twenty-three inches deep. This account was taken the 10th day of August, 1775, from the widow of Mr. Spooner, at her house at Shuttington, by Mr. John Vaughan, and Mr. Samuel Heath, bailiffs of the borough of Tamworth.

Married.] At Bradley, Mr. Lowe, of Cheadle, to Miss Armishaw.

Died.] At Uttoxeter, Mr. T. Wetton, woollen draper.

At Madeley, the Rev. Geo. Pattrick, L.L.D. Vicar of Avely, in Essex, and Chaplain to Lady Dacre.

At Newcastle, the Rev. J. Willet, Minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Burton upon Trent.

At Ashton, Mr. J. Allaton, awl-blade maker, to Miss E. Scott, late of Washwood Heath. Mr. C. Justin Macartney, to Miss Minton, both of Birmingham Theatre. Mr. T. Bower, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Hooper. Mr. W. Roome, button-maker, to Miss E. Horton, both of Birmingham. —

SHROPSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to inclose and improve Sydney Moor, Small Moor, Rodway and Water's Upton Moor, and other waste lands in the parish of High Ercall, in this county.

Sir John Acton, Sir Robert Lawley, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and George Forrester, esq. have severally requested their tenants in this county to bring forward their old corn immediately, and to thrash out their new corn with all convenient dispatch, for the supply of the country.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. T. Holme, of Holland House, Lancashire, to Miss Ann Leighton, eldest daughter of the late Baldwin Leighton, esq. Mr. G. Heath, to Miss Johnson, of Udlington. Mr. Ebden, quarter-master of the 3d dragoons, to Miss Ford, of London.

At

At Ludlow, Sir Charles Henry Knowles, bart. to Miss Charlotte Johnstone, daughter of Charles Johnstone, esq. E. Johnston, esq. to Miss A. Harris, second daughter of G. Harris, esq. of Teneriffe.

At Broseley, Mr. L. Brown, late of Cosey-nal, to Miss Jones.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Blantern, farmer, of the Woodhouses, to Miss Hughes, of Spring of the Hill.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 75, Mr. Peter Macklin, working clock-maker. Mrs. Rainsford, widow of the late Henry Rainsford, esq. of Wenlock. Aged 84, Mrs. Callis, mother of Mr. Callis, barge-owner. Mr. Hordern, mercer. Aged 92, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. Haynes, builder, &c. Mr. Rowland Hodges, maltster. Mr. Edward Birch, carpenter. Mr. Smart; who fell under the wheels of his own waggon, and was killed almost instantly. Mr. John Oakley, of the Bird in Hand, Cotton Hill. Mrs. Bean, of Albion Hayes.

At Berwood-lane, near Condover, Mr. Bowen.

At Child Ercall, Mrs. Sharratt.

At Ashford, near Ludlow, R. Hall Green, esq. eldest son of the late Reverend Dr. Green.

At Whitchurch, aged 95, Mr. T. Jenkins, farrier.

At Ludlow, Mr. John Collier; well known on the turf.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A fund is established at Worcester for the purpose of reducing the present high prices of provisions there. There are 100 subscribers at 20 guineas each.

All the friendly societies at Worcester have agreed to appropriate part of their respective funds to the purpose of supplying their several families with the necessary weekly supply of wheat and other articles, purchased wholesale, at prime cost.

It is intended to erect a spacious and commodious market place in Worcester upon the site of the King's Head inn, and other adjacent buildings, in High-street.

Married.] At Worcester, J. Adamson, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Penrice, sister of George Penrice, esq. of Salford Hill. Mr. J. Hickman, butcher, to Mrs. Barnett. Mr. H. J. Newman, to Miss Mary Bevington. Mr. John Bradley, Glover, to Miss Maria Newman. Mr. Bish, of London, to Miss Collier.

At Powick, near Worcester, Samuel Lessingham, esq. to Miss Vincent, daughter of Francis Vincent, esq. of Beddington Hall, Warwickshire.

At Dudley, Mr. Davis, to Miss Richards.

John Watkins, esq. of Northampton House, near Ombersley, to Miss Mary Bourne, of Grimley.

Mr. Alderman Mathers, of Worcester, to Mrs. Jane Hammond, of Goodman's Fields, London.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Samuel Malpas, son of Mr. Malpas, glazier. Mr. Oliver, formerly a pastry-cook in this city.

In Berkeley's Hospital, Mr. W. Davis, formerly an eminent attorney at Bromyard. Mr. Stephen Ashley.

At Kidderminster, Mr. W. Hornblow, woollen-draper.

At Redstone, in Areley, Mr. W. Hammond.

At Camp, near Worcester, Mrs. Houseman, wife of Mr. Houseman.

At his house, near Powick, Mr. Humphreys, late of Islington.

At Mamble, Mr. John Hailes, a respectable farmer, who was killed by his favourite bull, while feeding and caressing him, which he was in the habit of doing.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

It is proposed to inclose and cultivate the waste lands in the parishes of Castle Froome, Bishop's Froome, Much Cowarn, and Evesbach, in the county of Hereford.

At a late meeting of the cornfactors, mealmen, and bakers, in Hereford, they unanimously resolved not to purchase any wheat or other grain, but such as should be brought into the public market; and the corporation have resolved not to take any toll at present upon corn so purchased. The magistrates and other inhabitants have also established a fund for the prosecution of all forestallers, &c.

On the summit of the Kymin, one of the beautiful hills that surround the town of Monmouth, a building is now erecting, by subscription of the ladies and gentlemen of that town and neighbourhood, which, when completed, is to be intitled, the *New Naval Temple*, in honour of those distinguished admirals and commanders who have contributed to the naval glory of this nation, during the present and former wars.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. W. Griffiths, jun. attorney and proctor, of Hereford, to Miss Frances Powell.

At Llanfaintfaed, James Frere, esq. of Clydac, near Abergavenny, to Miss Green, daughter of James Green, esq. M. P. for Arundel.

At Abergavenny, Mr. Jones, attorney, to Miss Morgan.

At Eccleshall, Mr. John Griffith, of Market Drayton, to Miss Sarah England.

At Aldenham, Capt. Graham, of the 1st of Dragoon Guards, to Miss Clutterbuck, second sister to R. Clutterbuck, esq. of Cardiff.

Died.] At Hereford, Miss Wellington, sister of Capt. Wellington, of the Herefordshire militia. Mr. Thomas Turner, of the Red Lion inn.

At Ewington, near Hereford, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Griffiths, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Herefordshire.

At

At Mardol, aged 21, Mr. W. Lloyd, printer, son of Mrs. Lloyd, glover.

At Weobley, Thomas Barnard, esq. one of the oldest magistrates for this county.

At Hampton-Bishop, near Hereford, Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Lane, sen.

Gloucestershire.

A remarkably fine Barrow, which stands in a field belonging to J. P. Paul, esq. near Tetbury, was lately opened, and in the centre thereof was discovered a quantity of human bones and ashes, with fragments of burnt oak.

At the late sale of rams, at Mr. Pearcey's, Northleach, 50 were disposed of; many of the shear-hogs yielded from 14 to 20 guineas each; the aged sheep considerably more. We believe few or none of these stock sales ought to be made a criterion of the value of the stock fold.

Married.] Mr. John Holloway, of Uley, to Miss Alice Harris, of North Nibley.

At Kemerton, J. Ethersey, esq. of Worcester, to Miss Catherine Parry.

Died.] At Gloucester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Jennings, relict of the late Col. Jennings. Mrs. Hardy, wife of Mr. Hardy, mercer. Mrs. Margaret Gregory, sister to the lady of Capt. Goodyer. Mrs. Chandler, widow of the late J. Chandler, grocer.

At Berkeley, Mr. Thomas Pearce, merchant.

At Cheltenham, Zachary Baily Edwards, esq. of Chelcot, near Westbury, Wilts, one of his majesty's justices of the peace.

At Minchin Hampton, aged 24, Mrs. Walker; who had been married only three weeks.

At Coln St. Denis, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hewes, a maiden lady, much respected.

Oxfordshire.

The corporation of Oxford have resolved to recommend to the inhabitants, to abstain from the use of butter during the present high price of that article. They have also opened a subscription for the prosecution of forestallers, &c.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Charles Agar Hunt, apothecary, to Miss Hardy, daughter of Mr. Hardy, mercer.

At Enstone, Wm. Loggin, esq. of Hallford, to Miss Mary Marshall, daughter of the late N. Marshall, esq.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Stephen Wentworth, of the Star-inn.

At Caversham, in consequence of a fall from his horse, W. Grantham, esq.

At Wheatley, near Oxford, aged 19, Mr. R. Turner.

At Hook Norton, far advanced in years, Mr. Alderman Collet, of Coventry; he was on a visit for a few days, and had just ate his dinner in good health.

At Tackley, aged 75, Mrs. Finch, mother of the Rev. Dr. Finch, rector of that place.

At Banbury, Mr. John Seaman, grocer.

At Nethrop, in Banbury, Mrs. Gunn, mother of John Gunn, esq. of Bodicott.

Mr. Lyne Councer, attorney, of Bloxham; whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

Northamptonshire.

Riots on account of the high price of provisions have taken place at Northampton, but by the prompt and spirited exertions of the magistrates, they have been effectually suppressed, without bloodshed or material injury.

At Wellingborough about fifty farmers have entered into an agreement to ask no more than four guineas per quarter for their best wheat, and three guineas for their best barley.

The general Library, which was, a short time since instituted at Northampton, already consists of 56 members. Among the valuable books lately ordered, we observe the Asiatic Researches, Rouchefoucault's Travels in North America, Roscoe's Lorenzo di Medici, Brown's Travels in Egypt, and Symes's Embassy to Ava.

At a meeting of several of the magistrates and other gentlemen of this county, lately held at Northampton, it was agreed, that allowances out of the county rates, fully adequate to the support of the poor, should be made to the families of labourers and others, in proportion to the price of corn in their respective districts.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Dunn, bookseller, to Miss Luckman, of Coventry. Mr. Bisset, hosier, to Miss Oldknow. Mr. Roberts, to Miss Dodson.

Mr. Crowther, surgeon, of New Boswell-court, London, to Miss Charlotte Hackett, of Spratton.

At Gilsborough, Mr. Haddon, schoolmaster, of Olney, Bucks, to Miss Comfield.

At Stamford Baron, Mr. Moses Lumby, butcher, to Miss Betts.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Vines, of Furinal's-inn, London, to Miss Gibbs.

Died.] At Rowell, Mrs. Hill, lady of Mr. Serjeant Hill.

At Bugbrook, Richard Adams, gent.

At Kingsthorpe, Mr. Johnson, farmer and grazier.

At Northborough, Mr. Wm. Parkinson.

At Greenford Middlesex, aged 78, Mrs. Maule, relict of the Rev. George Maule, M. A. rector of Castle Ashby.

At Southwell, the Rev. Thomas Porter, M. A. rector of Blankney and Waltham, vicar of Scopwick, prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace.

Buckinghamshire.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for a bill for improving, paving, lighting

ing watching, and cleansing the town of Aylesbury.

At Buckingham Assizes, six prisoners were capitally convicted, two of whom were left for execution, and they have since suffered death.

Married.] At Olney, Rich. Townsend, esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Gerrard.

Mr. Benj. Brooks, of Emberton, to Miss Pettit, only daughter of Thomas Pettit, esq. of Ravenston, near Olney.

By special licence, at the seat of Lord Gwyder, at Langley Park, the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter to her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Died.] At Hambledon, Miss Weston, daughter of Rt. Weston, esq.

At Aylesbury, Mr. R. Wheeler; whose death was occasioned by cutting his toe nail too close.

At Hambleton, Miss Weston, daughter of the late R. Weston, esq.

At Wantage, Mr. John Page, wine-merchant, of Angel Court, London.

BEDFORD AND HERTS.

A dreadful storm of thunder, lightening, and hail, was lately experienced in this and the adjacent counties, which did very considerable damage, particularly to the standing corn, to the glass in the windows, &c. At Ampthill alone, the injury sustained amounts to 600l. for windows broken, and in the whole county to several thousands.—Geese, fowls, hares, partridges and pheasants, were killed by the hail stones, some of which measured 9, 10, and 11 inches in circumference. This storm partially extended over most parts of the kingdom.

Married.] At Northill, Bedfordshire, the Rev. T. Hornsby, M. A. rector of Waddeston Bush, and vicar of Ravensthorpe, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Fyfe Palmer, of Ickwell.

At Bedford, Mr. Benjamin Trapp, draper, to Miss Fletcher.

Died.] At Wheathampstead, the Rev. John Wheeldon, M. A. rector of that parish and of the adjoining chapelry of Harpenden, and prebendary of Lincoln.

At Barley, the Rev. Tho. Wagstaffe, rector of that place.

At his father's house, Bickering Park, Bedfordshire, in the prime of life, M. R. Barton, surgeon, of Manchester.

At Hatfield, the Rev. Tho. Marsham.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stilton, Mr. Gameau, late of St. Domingo, to Miss King.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Alderman John Perkins.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Corporation of Cambridge have entered into resolutions to prosecute forestallers, regraters, &c. The same may be observed of nearly all the corporations in the kingdom.

Married.] At Cambridge, St. Andrew Warde, esq. of Jesus College, to Miss M. Harvey, daughter of Colonel Harvey, of Yorkshire.

At Elsworth, Charles Bedford, esq. a proctor in Doctor's Commons, to Miss Debborough, of Huntingdon.

At Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. Warth, jun. farmer, to Miss Miller.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. James Smith, many years combination-man at Bene't College. Mrs. Tofts, aged 84, at the Crown and Woolpack-inn, which she had kept 56 years.

At Isleham, aged 71, Mrs. Moore.

At Shelford, aged 31, Mr. Allen Jobson, a higler of considerable property.

At Northney, near Ely, Mr. Hatch, farmer.

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Atterley, aged 80, many years a verger of that Cathedral.

At Haddenham, in Ely, Mr. Pate, miller and baker.

At Manea, in Ely, aged 87, Mr. R. Golding.

At Nemarket, in an advanced age, Richard Vernon, esq.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Coke, of Holkham, lately measured, cut, and threshed, one acre of barley, the produce of which was 19 coombs and one bushel;—and Mr. Farthing, of Blakeney, is said to have cut, and is now malting, the produce of six acres of barley, which amounts to nearly 120 coombs.

The late rains have greatly improved the crop of turnips in this county.

The West Norfolk Agricultural Society, at a late meeting, resolved to give premiums of three guineas and a medal each, to four of the most deserving labourers in husbandry, who shall have brought up not less than six children to the age of seven years, in the habits of industry, without parochial aid.

It is in contemplation to erect a public steam-flour-mill at Norwich.

Several farmers of this county and Suffolk have perfectly succeeded in their endeavour to make malt of the grown barley, by taking it immediately from the field and laying it on the kiln.

A public hospital is established by subscription at Norwich, for inoculating for the cow-pox gratis.

At the late annual meeting of the subscribers to the public library at Norwich, Charles Harvey, esq. was elected president, and Dr. Harvey vice-president, for the ensuing year.

The project of rendering the river Wensum navigable from Norwich to Fakenham is now in agitation.

At Fakenham, fresh butter is now sold at 10d. per pound, and at Deerham and Swaffham at 10d. and 11d. in the shops.

Married.] At Norwich, the Rev. Tho. Waters,

1803.]

Waters, of Kingland-road, Hackney, to Mrs. Jacob. Mr. Thos. Brewerton, corn-merchant to Miss Burrell, of Yarmouth. At the Quakers' meeting-house, Mr. Fry, an eminent tea-dealer of London, to Miss Eliza Gurney, third daughter of J. Gurney, esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Charles Marsh, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Burks, of Norwich.

At Lynn, Mr. Bayfield, linen draper, to Miss Harriet Lubbock. Mr. John Cocks, of South Lynn All Saints, to Mrs. Margaret Moat.

At Wicklewood, Mr. R. Heigham, linen-draper, to Miss Coleman, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Coleman.

At Diss, Mr. Francis Fisher, of Garboldisham Swan, to Miss Woodward.

At Swaffham, Captain R. M. Payne, paymaster of the 24th regiment of Foot, to Miss Sharpin, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sharpin. Mr. Lockwood, liquor-merchant, to Miss Filby, of Yaxham.

At Halvergate, Mr. John Davy, to Miss Eliz. Wyland.

At Bungay, Mr. James Sexton, to Miss Symonds.

At Wiggenhall St. Mary's, near Lynn, Mr. Thos. Bouch, aged 65, to Mrs. Buffman, aged 52.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Cooper, well known among the *bon-vivans* of that city, about 40 years ago. Mrs. Eliz. Shepperson, widow of the late Mr. Shepperson, leather-cutter. Mrs. Robberds. Aged 17, Mr. Stephenson, jun. Mrs. Liddelow. Aged 56, Mrs. Raipner, widow of the late Mr. Peter Raipner, of Dickleburgh. Mr. Aldhouse, surgeon. In the Close, Mr. John Hill, aged 70.

At Thetford, aged 84, Mrs. Garnham, widow of the late John Garnham, gardener. Aged 82, Mr. Samuel Bird, formerly an eminent farmer at Barnham, Suffolk.

At Blowfield, aged 79. Mr. John Batchelder, gent.

At Bungay, aged 85, Mr. John Fosdick. At Diss, aged 80, Mrs. Abigail Moss.

At Edgefield, aged 67, Mrs. Woods, relict of the late John Woods, gent.

At Hackford, aged 72, Mrs. Eliz. Pescod.

At Newton Fletman, aged 43, Mrs. Mary Musket, wife of Mr. Musket, quaker.

At Litcham, Mrs. Temple, wife of Mr. John Temple.

SUFFOLK.

The principal inhabitants of Bury have determined not to purchase butter in future at more than 14d. a-pound; and at Harwich they have resolved not to buy it at more than 1s. 3d. per pint. Some disturbances lately took place at Ipswich, which, by the vigilance of the magistrates, were suppressed.

At Harwich a mob assembled and seized all the butter, eggs, potatoes, and onions, that were in the market, which they disposed of among themselves at their own prices, paying the owners the produce; after

which they dispersed, threatening to return the next market-day, which, however, by the activity of the magistrates, was prevented.

Married.] At Polstead, T. C. Harrold, esq. of Nayland, to Miss Sarah Whitmore.

At Nayland, Mr. Powell, of Deedham, to Miss Blackland.

Mr. Hicks, farmer, of Somerham, to Miss Rivers, of Nettleshead, near Ipswich.

At Bury, Mr. James Scott, to Mrs. Miller. Mr. Ezekiel Sparke, attorney at law to Miss Sturgeon, of Netherhall, in Thurston.

At Southwold, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, dissenting-minister of Wrentham, to Miss Crisp, daughter of Mr. Crisp, merchant.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Peckover, wife of Mr. Peckover, woollen-draper. Mr. S. Harrison, ironmonger.

At Clavering, the Rev. Mr. Penn, vicar of that place.

At Beccles, aged 72, Mr. Harvey, taylor. Also, aged 51, Mrs. S. Merk.

At Ashfield, in an advanced age, Mr. Bennett.

At Bury, Mrs. Ann Hawes, daughter of the late Mr. R. Hawes, apothecary. Mr. Thos. Crisp, of the King's Arms-inn.

In the 81st year of his age, the Rev. Dey Syer, D. D. rector of Keddington and Wretting, many years an acting magistrate for this county.

At Lidgate, aged 71, Mrs. Alice Isaacson, relict of Mr. R. Isaacson, late of Burwell.

At Bream-hall, in Brantham, Mrs. Heard.

ESSEX

At a late meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society, a premium of a silver medal was offered to the person who should, within the ensuing year, *dibble* the largest quantity of wheat, not less than five acres. Also a silver medal to the person who should *drill* in the largest quantity of wheat, not less than ten acres. Twenty premiums of one guinea each were also proposed to be given to ten male and ten female labourers in husbandry, the most industrious, economical, and well-behaved.

The Commissioners under the Act for enclosing the heath and common lands of Dedham, have held their first meeting for carrying the same into execution.

Of the nine convicts lately executed at Chelmsford, most of them were for burglaries in the unprotected dwelling-houses of day-labourers.

Married.] At Harwich, Mr. Steele, of the Excise-cutter, to Mrs. Graham.

Mr. Wm. Sealy, of Rettenden farm, to Miss Easter, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Easter, merchant, of Tolesbury.

At North Shoebury, Captain Foley, of the Marines, to Miss D. Lodwick, youngest daughter of John Lodwick, esq.

Mr. Jos. Beardwell, of Little Waltham, to Miss Martha Rands, of Little Warley.

Mr. Woodward, of Jarvis-hall, Thundersley, to Miss Sharp, of Latchingdon.

[October 1,

At Little Wakering, —— Brown, esq. of London, to Miss Aspin, daughter of Fra. Aspin, esq. of Great Wakering.

Died.] Mr. Wm. Mace, blacksmith, of Chelmsford; who in a fit of insanity left home, and put an end to his existence, by stabbing himself with a knife, in a wood about 8 miles beyond Colchester.

At Tolleshunt Dary, aged 79, Mr. John Keyes, farmer.

At Brick Barns Farm, in Chignal, Mr. Tho. Joslin, of the society of Quakers.

At Weathersfield, Mrs. Wiltshire, wife of Mr. Wiltshire, surgeon.

At Blackmore, Mr. Robert Polley, farmer.

At South-end, Mr. Waghorn, taylor, who had been bathing, and died instantly on his coming out of the water.

At Witham, Mrs. Shildrake.

At Hornchurch, Mr. Brookes, farmer.

At Farnbridge Ferryhouse, Mrs. Palmer.

At Bromfield, aged 76, Mr. Jos. Brightman, carpenter.

At Brightlingsea, Mr. John Simons, an opulent farmer.

At Pagleham, aged 52, Mr. Henry Beckwith, farmer.

Mrs. Beard, widow of Mr. Joseph Beard, late of Stambridge Hall, near Rochford.

At Rochford, Miss Ann Maria Swaine, and daughter of Thomas Swaine, esq.

At Leyton, aged 87, Mr. Robert Briscoe, apothecary, late of Walthamstow.

At Wickford, within a day of each other, the two eldest daughters of Mr. John Adney, aged six and eight years.

At Mill Green House, aged 72, Alex. Peter Allan, esq. a gentleman of an amiable temper and benevolent disposition.

At Harwich, aged 79, Mr. Alderman Tho. Shearman.

At Moulsham, Mrs. Brazier, wife of Mr. Brazier, butcher.

KENT.

Mr. Charles Coleman, surgeon, of Maidstone, has been honoured with the silver medal from the Royal Humane Society, for his late unremitting exertions in restoring to life three persons who were apparently drowned.

The indefatigable Duke of Bedford has lately been at Appledore-court-lodge, where he was met by several of the best breeders of cattle, and selected one cow each from Mr. Munk, Mr. Kingsnorth, Mr. Boon, and Mr. Strickland's stock, for the improvement of his own breed in Bedfordshire.

An History of the City and Church of Canterbury is now preparing by Mr. M. E. Hasted, in 2 vols. 8vo. printed uniformly with the History of the County of Kent.

The Collection at the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, in consequence of a sermon preached there in behalf of the Kent and Canterbury hospital, on the anniversary of that charity, amounted to the sum of £81. 8s. 6d. Many of the nobility and principal gentlemen of the county attended.

William Scott, esq. has presented a third benefaction of 25l. to this charity. From the commencement of this Institution, April 26, 1793, to Aug. 22, 1800, 237 patients have been admitted, of whom 929 have been cured, 250 have received benefit, 112 remained under cure, and 195 have died.

Subscriptions to a very considerable amount have been entered into by the hop-planters of Kent, to enable them to apply to Parliament for a Bill to amend the late Act and the other existing laws relative to that commodity.

In the returns lately made to the Board of Agriculture, are some very important facts. Of the county of Kent, the square acres are estimated at 85,000; the population is about 200,000; the average rent of land 15s. per acre, producing a rental of 672,000l. and the whose extent of commons about 200,000 acres. Norfolk is stated to contain 1,094,400 acres; the population is estimated at 220,000; the average rent per acre, the same as Kent, and the whole rental 770,400l.; the unimproved commons are said to be 80,000 acres. Staffordshire contains 780,800 acres, and the whole annual rent about 600,000l.; the waste land 150,000 acres. Middlesex contains 175,200 acres; waste lands 16,650 acres.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Tho. Jarman, carpenter, to Miss Bradford.

Mr. John Southee, of Beakesbourn, to Miss Brice, of Patrixbourn.

At Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Mr. Kent, of his Majesty's ship Active, to Miss Ann Stuart, of Sheerness.

At Dover, Mr. R. Acres, clerk to Mess. Fector and Menet, to Mrs. Gammon.

At Lydd, Mr. John Mecrow, of Dover, to Miss Gilbert.

At Smerden, Mr. Wm. Cashford, of Biddenham, to Miss Sarah Weller.

At Biddenham, James Gower, aged 52, to Eliz. Morris, aged 22.

At Elmstead, Mr. Henry Collard, of the Hoath-farm, near Canterbury, to Miss Monday.

At Ashford, Mr. R. Hayward, coach-maker, to Miss Ann Tathwell, of St. Mary Axe, London.

At Rye, Mr. Wm. Dawes, attorney, to Miss Watson.

At Whistable, Mr. Wm. Kemp., one of the company of Dredgers, to Miss N. Perkins.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Tho. Bliss, of Sheerness. Aged 80, Mr. James Woodcock, who had been 50 years clerk of the parish of St. Margaret. Mr. John Jackson. Aged 84, Mrs. Lushington, relict of Thomas Lushington, esq. formerly of this city. Such was the native goodness of her disposition, that through the course of a long life, she made the duties of religion her first care—in her piety she was cheerful—her benevolence was without ostentation, and her relaxations only contributed to make all her duties pleasant.—She has bequeathed 50l. to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

At Selling, aged 40, Mrs. Margaret Rutton, wife of the Rev. M. Rutton.

At Hartlip, Mr. James King, farmer.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Goodchild, sergeant pay-master of the garrison. Mrs. Susan Morris, second daughter of Mr. Benjamin Morris. Lieutenant A. M. Houston, of the 35th regiment.

At Lydd, Mr. William Baker, grazier, aged 55.

At Maidstone, aged 97, Mrs. Terry. Mr. John Stevenson, auctioneer.

At Mongeham, near Deal, Miss Shaftoe, eldest daughter of Wm. Shaftoe, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Ashford, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Jeffery, nearly 25 years steward to the Earl of Thanet.

At Cleve-court, Isle of Thanet, Edward Pitt, esq.

At Sandwich, James Friby, aged 44.

At Folkestone, after a long illness, Miss Margaret Major, aged 16, second daughter of Mr. Henry Major. Mrs. Baker, widow of the late Mr. Tho. Baker.

At Stroud, whilst on a visit at a friend's house, Mrs. Stevens, wife of Mr. Alexander Stevens, of Rochester.

At Boughton Monchelsea, Mr. T. Martin, a wealthy farmer.

At Rochester, Mr. Robins, wife of Mr. Robins, baker. Mrs. Phoenix, of St, Margaret's Bank.

At Folkestone, after a short illness, Mr. John Beck, aged 43.

At Ringleton, aged 91, Mrs. Pattman, formerly of Eastry.

At Toyil, Miss Pillow, eldest daughter of Mr. John Pillow.

SURRY.

Married.] At Camberwell, Mr. Henry Wansey, of Warminster, to Miss Elizabeth Wansey, of Camberwell.

Died.] At Leatherhead, Mr. Cooper, a brewer; who was coachman to the late Sir Charles Talbot, but died worth 80,000l. 12,000l. of which he bequeathed among his four children, and the remaining 68,000l. to his widow, a young woman whom he had lately married.

SUSSEX.

The whole of the property of Bognor was lately sold by auction, divided into lots. Sir Richard Hotham's residence, called Chapel House, with upwards of 39 acres attached to it, was purchased at 3650l.—Bognor Lodge, with upwards of 35 acres attached to it, was purchased at 3500l.—Northampton Place, consisting of seven houses, at 4400l.—East Row, containing six handsome houses, at 3100l.—The Lawn Cottage, at 560l.—The whole has yielded but about fifty-four thousand pounds, which cost Sir Richard upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand.

At a late meeting of the Sussex Agricultural Society, a very large concourse of nobility and gentry were assembled; the Duke of Bed-

ford was umpire to decide the prizes for the sheep and rams, and Lord Somerville for those of the bulls, oxen, and heifers, whose adjudications were highly satisfactory, and the number of stock was greater than at any former meeting. The proofs and reports of improvements in every branch of agriculture were allowed to be highly honourable to the farmers of the county.

The Lewes Paper states, upon the authority of Mr. Sloper, farmer, of Mayfield, that snow fell near that place on the 22d of August.

Married.] At Rye, Mr. Weedon Daws, to Miss Watson.

Died.] At Stonehouse Warbleton, the Rev. Henry Harcourt, many years rector of the parishes of Warbleton and Crowhurst.

BERKSHIRE.

It is contemplated to obtain acts next sessions of Parliament, for dividing and enclosing the common and waste lands of the several parishes, hamlets, and lordships of Marcham, Cotwell, and Frilford; of Letcomb Regis, Letcomb Basset, and East and West Challow; of Shottesbrook and White Waltham, and of Winkfield, all in this county. Sparsholt Ensham, and other inclosures, are proceeding on with due diligence.

The inhabitants of Windsor, at a late general meeting, unanimously resolved not to purchase any butter from that time forward, at more than one shilling per pound. At the same time a subscription was entered into for detecting and prosecuting forestallers, &c.

At Newbury they have come to a similar resolution; and the inhabitants of Wallingford having likewise determined to the same effect, they are now regularly supplied at their own price.

The corporation of Reading are building a new market, which it is expected will soon be finished.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Long, of Great Newport-street, London, to Miss Richards. William Ruddle, esq. of Queen's-square, London, to Miss E. Smith, of the Forbury.

At Tilehurst, the Rev. John Covey, vicar of Selborne, Hants, to Miss Chase, of Calicot.

At Clewer, Rt. Cameron, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Harriet Haynes, of New Windsor.

At Purley, the Rev. Rich. Hutchings Whitelock, of Farthingoe, Northampton, to Miss Frances Storer, daughter of the hon. Mrs. Storer.

At Newbury, William Dyke, esq. of Woodborough, Wilts, to Miss Dobson, neice of the late Dr. Collett, physician, of Newbury.

At Bisham, near Marlow, the Rev. Wm. Digby, student of Christ Church, to Miss Almeria Cary, sister to Lord Viscount Falkland.

At Ealing, Middlesex, Mr. George Boyce,

P p 2

of Winkfield, to Miss Martha Pearce, of Colnbrook, Bucks; also, Mr. Thomas Dalby, of Winkfield, to Miss Elizabeth Pearce, her sister.

Died.] At Tackley, aged 75, Mrs. Finch, mother of the Rev. Dr. Finch, rector of that place.

At Speenhamland, aged 60, Edward Sheppard, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants for the county, and many years adjutant of the Berks Militia: a man whose wit, spirits, and rich vein of anecdote were "wont to set the table in a roar."

At Holypot, near Maidenhead, aged 85, James Hayes, esq. recorder for Workingham and Maidenhead, and formerly one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for North Wales.

At Reading, aged 97, Mr. Joseph Minall.

At Abingdon, in an advanced age, Mrs. Payne. The Rev. John Cleobury, M.A. vicar of Great Marlow, Bucks.

At Harpsden-court, Mrs. Halifax, relict of the late Mr. Halifax, late of Reading.

At the seat of —— Goodlake, esq. at Ham, near Wantage, John Page, esq. of Oporto.

At Leyton, in Essex, aged 87, Robert Briscoe, esq. father of Mrs. Mestayer, of Reading.

At the seat of General Rowley, at Binfield, in a very advanced age, Arthur Carr, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Sir Francis Baring has purchased the Duke of Bedford's estates in this county 120,000*l.*, besides 30,000*l.* for the timber on it.

In consequence of the late high prices of provisions, the mechanics and workmen in the dock-yard at Portsmouth have resolved to abstain from the use of butter till it is nine-pence per pound, milk to two-pence per quart, and potatoes to sixpence per gallon.

Married.] At East Meon, J. Hector, esq. to Miss Eyles, daughter of —— Eyles, esq. mayor of Petersfield.

At Hambledon, John Teckell, esq. to Lady Grifelda Stanhope, second daughter of Earl Stanhope.

At Wainford, the Rev. Mr. Upton, to Mrs. Breedon.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Whitehead, mother in law to T. Jarvis, esq.

Mrs. Wray, wife to Capt. Wray, and daughter of the late Luke Ideson, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

At disposition to riot was prevalent at Devizes on a late market day, on account of the high price of corn, but by spirited exertions it was soon quelled.

Partial disturbances have taken place in other towns in this county, owing to the high price of provisions, but they have been quieted without violent measures.

The same dreadful storm of the 3d of Sept. the severe effects of which has been partially experienced in most parts of the kingdom, was also felt in this county, and particularly at Tilshead, where the damage done to the standing barley only, is supposed to amount to between 6 and 700*l.*

The inhabitants of Salisbury have entered into resolutions for obtaining a supply of wheat in future from distant parts. It is intended to raise 3000*l.* for the purpose. No individual is to have more than twenty shares of 1*l.* each. The bakers are to be invited to supply the city with bread at a fair price, and, in case of their non-compliance, it is proposed to establish ovens, with proper superintendents, &c. Bakers are to have an equal opportunity with others of purchasing such wheat or flour as may be procured by the committee. An interest of 5*l.* per cent. only is to be shared every six or twelve months.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Wm. Goodbody, to Miss Ann Footner, both of Christchurch. Mr. J. Lawrence of Alderbury, to Miss E. Roles.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 75, Mr. Thresher, sen. Mr. Thomas Penniston, bricklayer, of the Close; who accidentally fell into the river near his own home, and was drowned. Mrs. Carent, a lady possessed of many amiable qualities, and a most retentive memory.

At Melksham, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Wiltshire, a worthy honest man.

At Petersfinger, near Salisbury, aged 90, the widow White.

At Clift Hall, Henry Chivers Vince, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Messrs. Henning and Green have opened a deposit of wheat at the County-hall in Dorchester, where they intend to keep a constant supply for sale to the poor in small quantities, and at a fair price.

The extravagant price of bread, butter, &c. have occasioned some riotous behaviour at Blandford, Poole, and other places in this county, which, however, has not been attended with any very serious consequences.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mr. John Jeffrey, writing-master. A man much respected, and the last of that family of West Orchard.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late Bristol assizes, a cause was tried upon an action brought by Mrs. Chambers, of that city, against Mr. Irwin, master of the Polly Tender, for wilfully seducing Ann Fuselli, her niece and servant; when, after a full hearing, and an excellent charge from Lord Elden, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 200*l.* damages.

By an experiment, last week exhibited to the Agricultural Society at Bath, it was proved, that potatoes, sliced in their skins, and afterwards dried in an oven or kiln, might be preserved four years without injury, and be as good for food as when they were taken from the ground. A portion of skinned potatoes, which had undergone this process, and had been ground in a mill to meal, were produced; they had been sent to Jamaica in a barrel four years since; but did not appear to be at all affected either by the voyage or lapse of time.

A balance lock, for transferring boats on canals

canals from one level to another, was tried on the Dorset and Somerset canal, at Mells, on the 6th of September, and found completely to answer. By this invention, the difficulties, which have so long existed of transferring boats on canals, without loss of water, are now fully removed, at a less expence than any scheme hitherto suggested, and it is very probable, that the necessity of tunnels will be thereby superseded. The experiment was made on a fall of 21 feet, and laden boats transferred up and down in much less time than is employed in passing in common. This invention is capable of being affixed to a fall of 40 feet, or a much greater depth.

The Wiveliscombe Agricultural Society have proposed to give premiums, at the next Wiveliscombe great market, for the best cow or heifer for breeding; for the best ten of store ewes; and for the best stallion, for roadsters, kept at Wiveliscombe market during the next season, each a piece of plate, value two guineas and a half: to the best ploughman, two guineas, and to his boy, half a guinea; to the second best ploughman, one guinea, and to his boy, five shillings.

On Thursday, the 24th of July, the price of the quartern loaf, at Wincanton, was one shilling and eight pence, the next morning it fell to eleven pence halfpenny, and in the afternoon of the same day it fell to nine pence halfpenny.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Wm. Britten, of Northstoke, to Miss R. Powney, of Lansdown. Mr. James Phillips, accomptant, to Miss Dando. Mr. Thomas Hampton, of Stourbridge, to Miss Barlow, of this city. Mr. John Acraman, merchant, to Miss E. Hood. Mr. Joseph Bennett, of Wraxal, to Miss Bennett, daughter of Mr. Bennett, of Compton Martin. Mr. Thomas Jones, to Mrs. Weston. Mr. George Brittain, grocer, to M. A. Kinsman. Mr. Joseph Callaway, to Miss Mary Ann Lacon, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Lacon, linen-draper. Capt. Orr, of the ship Harriet, now at this port, to Miss Elizabeth Langley, of Queen's-square. Mr. T. Wheeler, of Road, to Miss Barry.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Jones, to Miss Walcot, daughter of Capt. W. Mr. W. Tier, miller and baker, of Widcombe, to Miss Eliz. Giller. Mr. John Lewis, of that city, to Miss M. Player, of Malmesbury. Mr. Smith, clothier, of Bathwick, to Mrs. Harriot. Mr. Geo. Dowling, of Dundry, to Miss Biggs, of Radford.

At Bedminster, near Bristol, Mr. Isaac Williams, of the Lamb, to Miss Martha Morgan, of the Red Cow-inn.

At Bitton, Mr. John Gay, of Oland, to Mrs. Baylis, of the same place.

At Limpley Stoke, Mr. T. Pratt, to Miss Smith.

At Weston, near Bath, the Rev. Wm. Stabback, of Exeter, to Miss E. Hoblyn, daughter of the Rev. J. Hoblyn, of Padstow.

At Bruton, Mr. Peter Dowling, of Kirchampton, to Miss Prankard.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. Langley, widow

of the late Captain Langley, of that port. Mr. James Baker Smith, a partner in the house of Baker Smith, and Ryland, linen-merchants. Mr. Burgam. Mr. Baylis, linen-draper. Aged 74, Mr. Parsley, many years barber-surgeon, in Broad-street. Aged 22, Mr. Joseph Bartlett, distiller, one of the Bristol volunteer cavalry. Mr. Charles Montague, formerly a stationer in Christmas-street. Miss Gresley, daughter of Dr. Gresley, formerly a physician in that city. Mrs. Sheldon, mother of Mr. Sheldon, druggist, in Union-street. Mr. Cuiliford, wine-merchant. Mr. Thomas Rutter, many years an eminent speaker among the people called Quakers. Mr. Thomas Westwood, son of Mr. Westwood, cyder-merchant. The Rev. Mr. Tommas, minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters, in the Pithay. Mrs. May, wife of Mr. May, North-street, St. James's. Mr. Weaver, tallow chandler. Mr. John Seede, formerly a bright-smith, aged 38. Captain Knighton, of the marine forces.

At Bath, aged 70, Mr. John Robbins, late master of the workhouse of the parishes of St. Peter and St. James. Mrs. Brydges, of the Vineyards. The lady of — Hutchinson, esq. barrister at law. Mrs. Hearne, of Barton House, Queen's-square. Mrs. Ourry, relict of the late Rear Admiral Ourry. Mr. W. Ford, whitesmith. Aged 70, Mrs. Lamb, mother-in-law of Mrs. Lambe, grocer. Mr. Tho. Clement, of Walcot, aged 28. At his lodgings, in Queen's-square, — Bonner, esq.

At the Hot Wells, the Rev. Thomas Burckhardt, minister of the Lutheran congregation in the Savoy.

At Dunster, Mr. Phillips, malster.

At Clifton, Mrs. Purdon, a lady eminently distinguished for her virtues.

Miss Miles, daughter of William Miles.

At Wiveliscombe, the Rev. R. Parminter, minister of a Dissenting congregation there.

At North Petherton, Mrs. Terrett, widow of Mr. Terrett, formerly a baker, in Bristol.

At Freshford, Farmer Bailey.

At Stapleton, Mrs. Hill, at the boarding-school. John Moore, esq.

At Rivington, Mrs. Langdon, widow of the late Mr. Langford, of Kittisford.

At Pilton, Mr. Joseph Hancock, a well-known auctioneer.

At Witham Friery, Mr. Benjamin Muffell.

At Bedminster, Mr. Selby Jack.

At Beckington, Mrs. Skurray, widow of the late Stephen Skurray, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

At Axminster 18 houses have lately been destroyed by fire. The vicarage-house at North Molton has also been burnt down.

An immediate and very minute survey of Devonshire, and parts of the adjoining counties, is to be made by the draftsmen belonging to the Board of Ordnance, under the direction of Capt. W. Mudge.

J. Worthy, esq. the present Mayor of Exeter,

[October 1,

Exeter, has interposed in a very patriot manner to prevent the inhabitants from being oppressed by the bakers, who had refused to bake at the assize set, by which they had rendered themselves liable to be punished with fine and imprisonment.

In a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning on Tuesday, the 3d of September, the church of St. Edmund, on the bridge at Exeter, received material injury; and at Lyme three imprudent women were struck dead by the lightning, as they stood together for shelter under an elm-tree.

Many of the most respectable gentlemen in this county have called upon their tenants to send their corn to market immediately, and to sell it at a fair price; and they have threatened them with the consequence of a refusal.

Since the suppression of forestalling and regrating at Exeter, it has been found that the present market-place is much too small for the accommodation of the inhabitants, who are all obliged to resort thither for supplies of provisions; to remedy which inconvenience the magistrates intend to establish another market for the sale of potatoes at a different part of the city.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. Charles Tucker, of Kilmington, to Miss Symonds, of Holt, Cornwall.

At Plympton, St. Mary's, Geo. Soltau, esq. of London, to Miss E. M. Symons, eldest daughter of Wm. Symons, esq. of Plymouth.

At Stoke Damerel, Mr. Richard Gifford, brewer, of Bristol, to Miss Davie, of Plymouth-dock.

At Plymouth, Mr. Waugh, of Plymouth-dock, to Miss M. Macey.

At Barnstaple, the Rev. Daniel Palmer, to Miss Eliz. Alleyne, niece of Sir John Alleyne, bart. of Mesner-hall, Essex.

At Totnes, E. Dix, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Charlotte Edwards Gaverick. Mr. Fitzgerald, purser of the Achillé, to Miss C. Tom.

At Exeter, Mr. Jacobs, to Miss Speart. Mr. Smith, quarter-master of the Queen's Bays, to Miss Hancock.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Toffwill, wife of Mr. R. Toffwill, maltster. Mr. Frost, serge-maker.

At Wolfordisworthy, aged 84, Mr. Wm. Comyns.

At Brixton, near Plympton, Mr. J. Bennicke, to Miss Trescott, of Plymouth.

At Topsham, Miss Smith.

At Sidbury, Mr. Arthur Parker, of Exmouth.

At Goodleigh, Mr. Henry Stebbing, farmer. He was a great fox-hunter, and his funeral was attended by the huntmen and whippers-in of all the packs with which he had hunted.

At Exmouth, aged 28, Mr. Partridge, farmer, of Kennerley, near Crediton, who being bathing in the sea, was carried off by the force of the tide, and was drowned.

At Axminster, aged 24, Mrs. Hallett, wife of Mr. Hallett, wine-merchant.

At Great Elford, John Culme, esq. jun. of Tothill, near Plymouth.

At Clannoborough, aged 91, replete with good works, the Rev. R. Feake, A. M. rector of Beaford.

At Plymouth, J. Kempthorne, esq. purser of a King's ship in ordinary, and lieutenant of the Cornish Marines.

At Exeter, Mrs. Buller, relict of the late much respected Bishop of the diocese. Mr. Tootell, stay-maker. Mr. Wise, hair-dresser.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Germains, Mr. Lawrence, of Liskeard, to Miss Hodge.

SCOTLAND.

Lately, at Singlee, in Selkirkshire, four young ladies who were bathing in the river Ettrick, at the foot of Mr. Scott's garden, were unfortunately drowned. Two of them were Mr. Scott's daughters, and the other two were his visitors. They were all amiable young ladies, just rising into the bloom of life, and one of them was upon the point of marriage.

Married.] At Comrie-house, Perthshire, David Wedderburn, esq. eldest son of Sir John Wedderburn, bart. of Balindean, to Miss Margaret Brown, daughter of George Brown, esq. one of the Commissioners of Excise for Scotland.

At Perth, Captain Thos. Robertson, of the 3d Battalion of the Breadalbane Fencible Infantry, to Miss Stalker of Coblesnough, near Perth.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Clarke, esq. merchant, of Ludgate-hill, London, to Miss Margaret Halkett, eldest daughter of Colonel Frederick Halkett, of the Scots Brigade. Captain Walker, of the 28th Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Erskine, daughter of Charles Sharpe, esq. of Hoddam.

At Leith, Wm. Turnbull, esq. of Belton, to Miss Magdalen Sharp, daughter of Francis Sharp, esq. Comptroller of the Customs there.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. James Mundell, printer. Mr. Thos. Elair, Deputy Comptroller of the Stamp-office.

At Kilwinning, Janet Dunlop, at the great age of 102 years; she was in full possession of her senses at the time of her death, but had been confined to her bed 25 years.

WALES.

The fire on the Forest of Radnor, near the vale of Llangollen, which raged for upwards of five weeks in every direction, was at length extinguished by the late fall of rain. At the end of a week it had exhibited one continued blaze of eight miles in length, on the Winsay side, and about four on the other side. Seen from any central mountain, it appeared like an immense volcano, thirty miles in circumference. Every thing vegetable, upon a surface of from 1500 to 2000 acres, was totally destroyed, and the fire had penetrated beneath the surface to a considerable depth.

Married.]

Married.] At Llanegryn, Merionethshire, Charles James Apperley, esq. to Miss Wynne, youngest daughter of William Wynne, esq. of Wern, Carnarvonshire.

At Ruabon, Divie Robertson, esq. of the Adelphi, London, to Miss Jane Rowland, daughter of Edward Rowland, esq. of Garthêr Lodge, Denbighshire.

The Rev. William Evans, of St. Asaph, to Miss Goodwin, of Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

The Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Kilrchedin, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Francis Jones, daughter of the late John Jones, esq. of Caynfrlyn.

At Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of Troed-y Rhiw, to Mrs. Ed-

wards, relict of Mr. Lewis Edwards, of Heol-fawr.

Died.] Mr. Wm. Lloyd, son of Mrs. Lloyd, glover, of Mardol.

At Wrexham, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Rich. Lloyd, esq. banker.

At Welshpool, Mr. Charles Coppock, of the Eagle-inn.

Suddenly, at Aberdore Works, Glamorganshire, J. Hodges, esq. of Gothersby House, Staffordshire.

At Earlswood, near Britton Ferry, Glamorganshire, Mr. J. Jacobs, lieutenant in the 40th regiment of foot.

At Llanwyngereig, Carmarthenshire, Mr. Evan Davies.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN a late report, we noticed the state of the *Woollen* manufactory in the *West*, the depression of which arises in part from the relative situation of this country with the Continent, and partly from the progressive improvements which have taken place in other counties of England, tending to rival the manufactures of the western counties. However this may be the case at present, it is hoped that it will not continue on the return of peace; indeed many spirited individuals, looking forward to the return of that happy period, are now engaged throughout these parts in the erection of machines, in order to preserve their old fabrics, or at least to place themselves on the same footing with their rivals; for without the use of machinery, it has become almost impossible in many instances to fabricate goods that are now marketable, so very superior is the work thus produced. This spirit of emulation will, doubtless, be of essential service to all parties, with the exception of the unavoidable consequence of the introduction of machinery, that certain descriptions of people will lose their present employ; while a far greater number of all classes will be procuring a livelihood, of which they would otherwise be incapable.

The exportation from Exeter, included not only the coarser sorts of woollen goods which are made in Devonshire, but also the woollens of superior qualities, manufactured in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, such as broad cloths and kerseymeres; of these large quantities were required for the Spanish and Portuguese markets, so that in time of peace the foreign trade of this port gave considerable assistance to the manufactures of the neighbouring counties; those parts therefore suffer proportionably with Exeter, whose export in Woollens, when in full trade, has amounted to upwards of 7 or 800,000 pieces in a year, which may be valued at nearly £2,000,000, whereas now it does not amount to one tenth part of that quantity, and this is shipped from other ports, instead of employing from Exeter, as formerly, in a direct trade, eight or ten vessels for Spain, about six for Italy, and three or four for the North of Europe.

The exports of *Linen* from Ireland to different parts of England, are at present very considerable; on an average between 23 and 30,000 pieces are daily entered at Dublin only, besides what are sent from Londonderry, Belfast, and other parts of Ulster. This will shortly turn the course of exchange between Dublin and London more in favour of the former, which has of late been much against Ireland, on account of the shortness of its exports, particularly in the article of butter and other provisions. The imports of Corn into Ireland since the 25th of March last, amount to above one million sterling, and are still very considerable.

The quantity of *Cotton Wool* imported during the last month has reduced the prices a little, Surinam is at present from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 1d. Demerary from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d. St. Domingo 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d. Grenada and Carriaco 2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d. Martinico 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. St. Vincents 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. Bahama 2s. 1d. to 2s. 9d. South Carolina and Georgia 1s. 7d. to 2s. 11d.

Raw and *Thrown Silks*, particularly the latter, are at such high prices, as seem to preclude even the possibility of this elegant material being again more generally adopted as an article of dress; at present, however, we believe, there are few persons in this line out of employ.

Raw Sugars have in general advanced about two shillings per cwt. St. Kitts are from 64s. to 86s. Montserrat 63s. to 84s. St. Vincents and Nevis 62s. to 83s. Jamaica 61s. to 84s. Granada, Dominica, Antigua, Tobago, Martinico, Demerary, and Trinidad 61s. to 82s. and Barbadoes 62s. to 82s. Granada clayed 71s. to 112s. Barbadoes ditto 80s. to 114s. and Martinico ditto 69s. to 110s. Refined sugars have experienced a similar advance, lumps are from 108s. to 122s. single loaves 115s. to 126s. and powder ditto 117s. to 135s.

Coffee continues to lower; fine Coffee is from 150s. to 164s. good from 136s. to 149s. middling 120s. to 135s. and ordinary 105s. to 119s.

Teas, particularly the fine kinds, have lately advanced a little.

Rice, a few weeks since, had advanced in price, but has lately fallen again; good Carolina Rice is at present from 24s. 6d. to 28s. per cwt. We are surprised, that at a time when all kinds of grain are so exorbitantly high, this useful article of food does not get into more general use.

The

[October 1,

The East India Company have declared for sale, private trade ground rattans, walking canes, whanghees, mother of pearl beads, cornelian stones, China ink, &c. on the 7th of October, prompt the 12th December next. Private trade drugs, coffee, elephants teeth, &c. 9th October, prompt 12th December. Saltpetre, including privileged, 30,000 bags, more or less, 23d October, prompt 23d January, 1801; and that they will sell no more saltpetre until March sale, 1801, except such as may be damaged, uncleared, in private trade, privilege, or neutral property.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FOR the most part during the beginning of the month the season continued favourable for the harvest, and of course most of the grain, even in the Northern parts of the kingdom, has been reaped and got into the barns or stacks in good condition. In the northern districts we find that the wheat crops, though in some places rather thin upon the ground, have turned out remarkably full in the ear, and fine in the quality of the grain. The barley and oats are also very heavy crops, except in such grounds as were cold and wet in the spring months, where they are light, but much better than might have been expected under such circumstances. So great has been the crop of oats in the Fens, and that neighbourhood, that a farmer of Ipswich, has offered a bet, that his produce of that grain upon 38 acres of land is 400 quarters, or upwards of 44 bushels per acre. On the 17th of this month 1279 quarters, and 34,942 bags of wheat; together with 1582 barrels of flour, had been entered within the last week at the Liverpool Custom-house, from the Baltic and America. At Bristol, 15,361 bags of wheat were imported the same week. The importation of corn at Newcastle likewise still continues to so great an extent, that many dwelling-houses are converted into granaries. The same at Hull, where some of the public buildings are also appropriated to the same purpose. In proof of the barley produce being great, Mr. Coke, is said, has caused an acre of barley, in his park at Holkham, to be measured, cut and threshed, the produce of which was 19 coombs, 1 bushel:—and Mr. Farthing, of Blakeney, has cut, and is now malting, the produce of 5 acres of the same grain, on which he grew nearly 120 coombs. These appearances and importations seem, however, to have yet had but a trifling effect in reducing the very extravagant prices of grain. The average prices of grain throughout England and Wales, at the last returns, were, wheat 107s.; barley 56s. 5d.; oats 32s. 2d. At Mark-lane, wheat 84s. to 110s. average 97s.; barley 36s. to 74s.; oats 28s. to 42s.

The turnip crops have in general been greatly improved by the late rains, and are extremely valuable, especially on the more northern parts of the island, on account of the failure of deficiency of the fog on after-graft crops.

Potatoes, on the dry and gravelly soils, have been much confined in their growth by the late very hot weather; but on other kinds of soil they are in general good.

The fallows have mostly been well prepared, and in some the wheat has been sown, and almost every where the land is in a state of readiness for its being put into the soil.

At Worcester, September 13, 68 pockets of new hops were weighed, prices from 17l. to 19l. per cwt. Yearling hops, of which 250 pockets were sold, went from 14l. to 17l. 10s. In Kent they are now very far advanced in their picking, which will, probably, generally close in the course of next week. The continued fine weather keeps the plant in full condition, although the hot sun upon the dew has taken off the brightness of colour. It is computed that they average 5 cwt. per acre. Upon the whole, the present liberal prices certainly makes it one of the most profitable seasons for the planter upon record. We learn from a well-informed correspondent, that Sussex will pay about the same duty as last year; Worcester falls short of expectation; Farnham, the North Clays, and Essex, are extremely short. The duty is now doing at 72,000l. At Canterbury, Sept. 18, the first Hop-market for this season was held at the Fleece Inn, which was numerously attended, by both buyers and planters; many fine samples were produced, and very considerable business done, the buyers being very inclined to purchase, and the sellers ready to accept the following liberal prices:—Bags 15l. to 15l. 15s. Pockets 16l.—17l. to 17l. 5s. In Southwark the prices are, bags 14l. to 16l.; pockets 15l. to 18l.; Farnhams 18l. to 22l. and the market brisk.

Cattle. Fat stock still keeps to a high price, but lean cattle continue on the decline from the want of grafts in many places. At Smithfield market, on the 29th, beef yielded from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8s.; veal from 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. to sink the offal. At Exeter last fair, cattle were offered 30 per cent. lower than they were 3 weeks before, yet refused. But at Carlisle Fair there was a pretty good shew of cattle, and those which were sold went off at tolerable prices. At Middleton Fair, Durham, fat cattle sold high; lean cattle low; but all were sold.

Sheep. Fat sheep still sell well, but lean ones in general experience a dull sale. Lambs go off pretty well. Mutton at Smithfield yielded from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb from 4s. to 5s. 4d. At Newgate and Leadenhall markets, the prices of meat are, beef 3s. to 4s. 2d.; veal 4s. to 6s.; mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; and pork 5s. to 6s. 6d.

Horses. Good horses continue to sell high, but those of the inferior kind have a dull sale.

Hay. In the northern parts of the kingdom there has been but little fog, or second crop cut this year, and that which was cut, has in many places been spoiled by the wetness of the weather.